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THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

San Domingo Treaty Virtually Dead.

Alaska Fur Seal Bill Passed the House—Provisions of the Texas Pacific Railroad Bill—Progress of the Tax and Tariff Bill—The Western Port of Entry Bill Passed—The Amnesty Bill Postponed till December—Recall of Minister Motley Decided Upon.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 28, 1870.

San Domingo Treaty Virtually Dead.

There are very few persons to-night, even among its most sanguine supporters, who profess to believe that the San Domingo treaty will be ratified. A motion to go into executive session at one o'clock to-day was carried, by 25. Directly after the doors were closed, three Senators spoke of the necessity of going on with the tax and tariff bill, and of its absolutely essential measures, and a motion was made open the doors again and resume the consideration of the tax bill. Mr. Morton strongly appealed to the friends of the treaty to stand firm and insist on remaining in executive session. He was beaten by 31 to 30 on what everybody conceived to be a test vote. The treaty requires two-thirds for ratification, and could not to-day command a majority. It expires on Friday, the 30th, and will accordingly die the best of to-morrow. As soon as that is known Senator Morrill, of Maine, who is opposed to the treaty, will propose this expiration bills, of which five are yet to be acted. Several Senators are in favor of letting the treaty die without a formal vote, as its friends have heretofore insisted on having a yea and nay record, carried out by its opponents shows at least five or six that if, every doubtful votes are added to the other side.

President Grant's friends are asserting that he is elated the Septemberist, and would be sustained it, but the fact is that he was just now on a letter to Senator Nye, Chairman of the special Investigating Committee, and General Badeau's course in making the col. and the general would have signed such a document without consultation with his own mind that the action would be approved by his Chief. Whether the protocol does or does not contain anything improper, it must be said that the course works most strongly against the treaty and the two agencies. Senators are 1 of it, and no addition of explanation can immediately counteract the influence its action in relation to it has thrown into the scales of opposition. Some persons are endeavoring to convey the idea that it was obtained under undue manipulations. This is all nonsense. The fact that there was no document somewhere came out in the examination of Gen. Babcock and Howard and this is what the General refers to, viz: "The result of our conferences was that President Baez directed the matter, his Secretary of State, to reduce to writing the memorandum which was to be kept in entire confidence by President Grant unless acted upon. It was to of what had transpired, and to specify what he might show it to President Grant, to him that Baez was willing to do the following any body was sent out properly authorized to make a treaty he would abide by this memorandum. After additional assurances of the existence of the protocol, Senator Conkling, of the committee, wrote to secretary of State, asking a copy of it, and other documents, and it was furnished the department in answer to this request.

It was presented for printing by General Badeau because he happened to be in hand at the moment. This is the whole explanation of what some persons of as a mystery. It had also been previously furnished to Sumner's committee.

The Alaska Fur Seal Bill.

Action by the House to-day, is one of the most important measures ever passed by Congress. It permits the killing of 100,000 seals annually, and such other seals as the natives of the islands may require for food and clothing, but no females and no male less than one year old are to be killed by anybody. The exclusive purpose of trade must be done in July, September and October, and must be done in person. The lessee is to be for twenty years, at not less than twenty thousand dollars annually, and a control is to be made between the two rival companies parties to the best advantage to the Government, having due regard to the interests of the United States, the native inhabitants and parties heretofore engaged in the trade, and to the preservation of the fisheries, who are to give bond in the sum of a million dollars. The lessee must be to the United States and foreign vessels employed to engage in the trade. The lessee obliged to employ a number of the natives. Each skin is to pay a duty of dollar and a half, besides the expenses of the lessee are severe, and the committee carefully considered this provision. It has been before Congress for two years." Secretary Boutwell was formerly opposed to it, on the ground that it was a gigantic monopoly for twenty years, but will be enabled to fix the price of seal skins in all the markets of the world. His view is to allow none but natives to kill seals, but to allow the lessee to employ vessels loaded with skins or land them at any port in the United States, subject to a specific duty on all kinds of skins, and to export them duty free. These provisions cannot be avoided, and are embodied in a carefully prepared bill introduced by Mr. Davis. He was to pay opportunity to express his own views or the conclusions of the Secretary, but refused to yield the floor and when called to the House to order, with the hour of five minutes, he was hooted down on the part of the bill was then driven through by a series of debate, by—Tuesday night, is a substitute for the one passed the Senate last session, and was considered in that body, where many of its provisions cannot be avoided, or if they were left out of the bill, the general trade, but lately the Connecticut Democratic leaders have been trying hard and were strong enough to press the bill to a vote in spite of all opposition, and will of get the measure. If the time should become a the end of the fight has not yet been decided, however.

Texas Pacific Railroad.

Texas Pacific Railroad bill, as passed by the Senate, is in its twenty-nine sections. The Howard to keep Fremont out of it was defeated by a great majority, and the Democrats are both among the incorporators which include the names of about one and fifty gentlemen, more or less in railroad and political affairs. The ordered is from Marshall, Texas, to San California. On the section from Fort to El Paso, the State of gives land; in California the grant is twenty sections per mile, and in New Mexico and Arizona it sections per mile. There is connection and with Fulton, Ark., to Dallas, where branch goes to Shreveport, and is also a connection from Marshall to Shreveport. A branch running from Texas to New Orleans, which branch gets ten per mile. There is also connection Texarkana to Gonzales, without any grant. There are connections on the and with existing roads in California grants of twenty sections per mile of the road. American iron or steel is to be used, on which no duty has been paid. Provisions have also been made. The company is required to issue construction bonds at one thousand dollars per mile and to pledge all the rights of property. The line is published in the usual way, and after all lands are to be sold at $2 50 per acre. The gauge is fixed at feet, to correspond with the majority of the South, so that through trains may run. Cameron has entered a protest against the vote on the passage of the bill, saying he does not object to it permits the use of foreign steel already purchased, though Southerners say it is because the gauge does not correspond to that of the Pennsylvania and Ohio connections.

The Tax and Tariff Bill.

The tax and tariff bill made considerable progress to-day, and will probably be finished to-morrow. The action of yesterday on the bill as reconsidered, and Sherman moved to cut the whole thing, so as to leave the duties as they now are, and this he failed by a majority of one against the bill which would yield ten or eleven millions of dollars more than will come from present law. The House will have to agree with it agrees to the abolition of the tax, the Committee of Conference has agreed to, till coal was reached. The Democrats and Senators Sherman and the House rates on pig iron and steel were accepted. The House free coal, Scofield's amendment to put it on the coal men for the present of a quarter. Over an as spent to defeat it, and at adjournment the discussion was pending.

Western Ports of Entry.

The bill for the establishment of ports of entry, passed by the House to-day, was based on one introduced by Mr. Logan, in March, 1867, which he in substance petitions had been received in the subject. It has, therefore, taken years to go through, and now it is to be put unanimously. Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville and Cleveland are the favored cities.

The Amnesty Bill.

The reconstruction Committee considered the amnesty bill to-day, and agreed to postpone it till December. Mr. Beck first submitted the substitute, which was agreed to, simply granting amnesty to all except the classes excepted by Butler, and striking out from the bill the latter those classes which relate to the liberty and rights of property. This Beck will submit to the first call of the committee next session.

Motley to be Recalled.

The President to-day stated that the recall of Motley was fully decided upon, and added that Fish would remain in the Cabinet. The President was aware that the Secretary of State was placed his own inclination before the (the President) strongly urged him to remain.

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NOMINATIONS.

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UNTRUE.

The statement that General Sherman ordered the disposession of colored squatters in Kentucky, Virginia, is untrue. All the orders ever taken was in April last at the request of Governor Walker, expressed to the President, to notify General Canby to aid the authorities in any case which arose that warranted the use of soldiers; neither has any such disposession of ejection taken place.

THE GREAT CALIFORNIA REVENUE CASE.

Pending before the Treasury Department since September, 1869, has reached another stage in its solution. The 1,409 barrels of whisky in the possession of Platt & Newton was owned by Horace Webster & Co., New York; Berlo, Miller & Co., and Goinz, Haternopfor & Co., New York. The claims made against the whisky by the officers seizing the same was, that while packages had on tax paid and warehouse stamps, they needed also the stamp of the rectifier. In other words, the officers claimed the whisky to have been rectified, and it rested upon the claimants to prove the contrary. This was done several months ago, in the case of Webster & Co., who had three hundred barrels released, the bance being held for further investigation, with other lots. Now an order has been issued to release the 1,099 barrels seized, in possession of Dewitt, Kittle & Co., the balance in possession of Platt & Newton, belonging to the parties before named, being held for further testimony. The counsel in the case have no doubt of the release of all in good time.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 28, 1870.

SENATE.

The Senate proceeded with the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad bill as the business of the morning hour.

An amendment by Mr. HARLAN that neither the original nor the present land grant shall apply to lands within Indian Territory, and requiring full compensation to owners for lands taken from the Indians, for depots, &c., was agreed to. Advocated by Messrs. HARLAN and DAVIS, as involving the good faith of the Government in the existing Indian treaties, by which the Indian titles had been created in Indian Territory. After remarks in opposition by Mr. HOWARD, the amendment prevailed, yeas, 28; nays, 20.

Mr. CAMERON then entered a motion to reconsider the vote on the Texas Pacific bill, so as to amend by providing that the amount of foreign iron to be used should be limited to 20,000 tons. He asked present consideration of the motion.

Mr. CASSERLY objected.

At one o'clock Mr. MORTON moved an executive session, on which Mr. SHERMAN demanded the yeas and nays, as involving the postponement of the tax bill. The motion was agreed to—yeas, 32; nays, 25; and the doors were closed.

At 1:30 the doors were reopened, when it was agreed by unanimous consent that the five minutes' rule of debate on the tax bill should be enforced for to-day. The tax bill was then proceeded with, the question being on an amendment of Mr. YATES, which was agreed to—yeas, 29; nays, 26. Several Democratic friends are asserting that he defeated the Septemberist proposition, and it, but the fact is that he was just now on a letter to Senator Nye, Chairman of special Investigating Committee, and General Badeau's course in making the col. and the general would have signed such a document without consultation with his own mind that the action would be approved by his Chief. Whether the protocol does or does not contain anything improper, it must be said that the course works most strongly against the treaty and the two agencies. Senators are 1 of it, and no addition of explanation can immediately counteract the influence its action in relation to it has thrown into the scales of opposition. Some persons are endeavoring to convey the idea that it was obtained under undue manipulations. This is all nonsense. The fact that there was no document somewhere came out in the examination of Gen. Babcock and Howard and this is what the General refers to, viz: "The result of our conferences was that President Baez directed the matter, his Secretary of State, to reduce to writing the memorandum which was to be kept in entire confidence by President Grant unless acted upon. It was to of what had transpired, and to specify what he might show it to President Grant, to him that Baez was willing to do the following any body was sent out properly authorized to make a treaty he would abide by this memorandum. After additional assurances of the existence of the protocol, Senator Conkling, of the committee, wrote to secretary of State, asking a copy of it, and other documents, and it was furnished the department in answer to this request.

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SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, P. M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Successor of Earl of Clarendon—Treatment of Fenian Prisoners in England—The Corinth Canal—Prim at Toledo—Resignation of Lord Trevellyn—Anti-Vaccination Meeting—Inquest on the Great Western Railway Disaster—English Erie Shareholders—Prospects of the Potato Crop—Comments of the Times on Pullman Excursion—Why the Petition of the Orleans Princes Failed—French Newspaper Prosecuted, &c., &c.

Successor of the Earl of Clarendon.

LONDON, June 28.—The *morning* journals reiterate the statement that Earl Granville, Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, will succeed the late Earl of Clarendon as head of the Foreign Office. The *Post* says that in such case the Right Hon. Chichester Fortescue, Chief Secretary for Ireland, will probably succeed Earl Granville in the Colonial Office.

The Residence of the late Chas. Dickens.

It is stated that an American has offered to purchase the residence of the late Chas. Dickens for £20,000.

The Turf.

It is almost generally conceded that Sabinus will win the Goodwood cup next month. The betting is now five to two against Kingcraft for the St. Leger.

The Fenian Prisoners in England.

The Commissioners appointed by the Government to investigate the charges so frequently made lately that the Fenians now in confinement in England and the Colonies are harshly treated, will soon enter upon their work. The prisoners will have appointments to be heard privately before the officers of the Government. At such hearings the gaolers will not be permitted to be present.

Eulogy on the Earl of Clarendon.

The *Times* this morning, in closing its eulogy of the late Earl of Clarendon says: "An ordinary man, or a mere politician, could never have acquired the influence and power to crave for new topics—he was always posted. He was a large-hearted, statesmanlike man.

The Corinth Canal.

ATHENS, June 28.—It is announced that work on the canal through the Isthmus of Corinth, which has been in contemplation for some time, will be commenced immediately.

Prim.

MADRID, June 28.—General Prim has gone to Toledo.

Resignation of Lord Trevellyn.

LONDON, June 28.—It is reported that George Otto Trevellyn, one of the junior lords of the Admiralty, will resign in consequence of variance between himself and Gladstone on the education bill, now before Parliament.

Opposition to Vaccination.

A meeting of the Anti-Vaccination League was held yesterday. Prof. Newcastle, of the *Zoologist*, presided. There were many speakers who denounced vaccination in the strongest terms. Petitions calling upon Parliament to repeal the laws on the subject.

The Late Railway Disaster.

The evidence at the Coroner's inquest on the Great Western Railway disaster was substantially to prove that the casualty was caused by the sudden breaking of an axle, through a flaw which could not have been detected by the ordinary means.

English Erie Shareholders.

The financial editor of the London *Times* says: "English holders of Erie securities may expect copious information as to the condition of that company's progress in the impending report, which will be issued by Mr. Sweeny, who has just arrived in the country."

The Potato Crop.

Reports to the agricultural journals from the Southwestern counties of England that the potato crop has not suffered from the drought, and promises an abundant yield.

Ladies' Croquet Tournament.

The ladies' croquet tournament for all England, is being held on Wimbledon Common, is a lively and picturesque affair and attracts large crowds.

The Times on the Pullman Excursion.

The *Times* gives an account of the Pullman palace car excursion from the Atlantic coast to San Francisco with descriptive matter taken from American papers published along the line of the Pacific Railroad. The *Times* expresses astonishment at the immense and sumptuous appointments of the train, and the liberality displayed by the officials of the company.

The Petition of the Orleans Princes.

PARIS, June 28.—*La Reforme* explains that the petition of the Orleans Princes for the restoration of their right to live in France failed for reasons that will not exist in Italy, or in Spain and not to the Emperor.

Prosecuted.

Prosecution has been commenced, under the press law, against the *Gazett* for an article published last May, entitled the army and the plebiscite.

Royal Births.

The Infante Marguerith, wife of Prince Charles, Duke of Madrid, has given birth to a son at Vevay. Princess Metternich has been safely delivered of a daughter.

Private Theatricals.

Mrs. Ward's private theatricals, an American entertainment, are the great attractions in Paris. Among the spectators at the performance Saturday were Lord Lyons and Lord Percy. Mr. Chevailler, and other distinguished persons.

Journeymen Baker's Strike.

MARSEILLES, June 28.—There is a general strike among the journeymen bakers here. The employers are willing to concede to the advance of wages, but refuse to accede to certain conditions insisted upon by the men. In consequence of the nearly total suspension of work at the bakeries, the price of bread is advancing.

Indignation Meeting.

LONDON, June 28.—An indignation meeting of ladies was held at Shields's to day to protest against the consagrin disease act, which is promulgated and enforced in Canada. The daughter of James Hume occupied the chair.

Parliament.

The House of Lords to-night continued to discuss the amendments to the Irish land bill, several of which were adopted and others rejected. The abolition of the bill granting funds to tenants for the purpose of small holdings was debated with warmth. Earl Grey opposed it because it would lead to cutting up land and create hostile relations.

Lord Granmore supported the clause and appealed to the House to assist a land that was in Russia and Austria. Lord Carlingford made a speech in favor of the clause as it stood, and Earl Granville, conservative, acquiesced in it. Adjourned.

In the Commons again, on the education bill, Mr. Montague moved an amendment to provision whereby voluntary schools could obtain Government aid. Mr. Gladstone declared the introduction of the subject into voluntary schools, as its discussion must consume the remainder of the session.

Mr. Torster said the grant may be imparitally made to schools, and there was no intention of making discriminations in favor of the character of any school. The motion of Mr. Montague was rejected—yeas, 100; nays, 230. On the motion to report the bill, Mr. Montague moved an amendment requiring the creation of school boards in every district, and the erection of school buildings. It was opposed by the Government and, failed. Another amendment moved by Mr. Dixon, requiring the taking part in the management of the schools was rejected. The committee then rose. Viscount Landon moved for the bill, including the clause for the creation of parochial councils, and enlarging the powers of the parishioners representing the conduct of public worship. Mr. Bergsford Hope was opposed to the motion. He thought ecclesiastical courts should be reformed would suffice. Mr. Gladstone believed the Government could exercise caution in this matter, and counselled delay. The bill was read the first time. The condition of the army in India furnished the subject of a short discussion.

American Vessels in the Thames.

There are more American vessels now in the Thames than at any time since the war.

Bishops Appointed.

LONDON, June 28.—A dispatch from Rome states that notification has been given of the appointment by the Pope of a number of new bishops for the United States, America, to fill the sees of Springfield, Havre de Grace and Port-au-Prince. The names are not given.

All Quiet in Cork.

CORK, June 28.—Cork has been comparatively quiet since last night. Two hundred special policemen are on duty.

Methodism.

At the conference of the Primitive Methodists at Belfast yesterday, the subject of reunion with the Irish Episcopal Church was considered but no conclusion reached.

Railway Collision.

A collision occurred to-day on the Belfast and Bangor Railway and sixteen persons were seriously injured, but none killed outright.

Death of the Archbishop of London.

LONDON, June 28.—Wm. Hale, Archdeacon of London, died to-day in his seventy-fifth year.

Yachting Matters.

Ashbury, the owner of the Cambria, before leaving for Kensale, ordered a yacht built by Hasbey at Cowes, to be a schooner of 270 tons burthen, and specially constructed to compete with the American yachts.

CORK, June 28.—The yachts Cambria and Dauntless sailed in Bantry harbor, and their owners are the guests of the Royal Cork Yacht Club. The officers have offered to start them for the race next Monday.

Marine News.

LONDONDERRY, June 28.—The steamship Austrian, from Quebec for Liverpool, touched here. Aldwell.

SOUTHAMPTON, June 28.—The steamship Leipsic, from Baltimore, has arrived.

LONDON, June 28.—Arrived out, the Trepoli, from New York, at Hamburg, this morning.

TRIESTE, June 28.—The United States steamer Richmond arrived to-day from Brindisi.

MOVILLE, June 28.—The steamer Anglia, from New York, has arrived.

The Markets.

PARIS, June 28.—Bourse dull; rentes 72 francs 57 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, June 28.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 10d; Orleans 10¼d; sales 10,000 bales.

Breadstuffs quiet; receipts of wheat for three days 125,000 quarters, 10,000 American.

California white wheat 10s 5d; red western 10s 2d, 8s 5d; winter 8s 5d.

Western flour at 23s 9d. Corn— No. 2 mixed 31s 6d. Oats 2s 5d. Barley 3s. Peas 38s.

Provisions quiet.

Pork 102s. 6d. Beef 118. Lard 70s. Cheese 66s. Bacon—56s for Cumberland; 62s for short rib.

Produce unchanged.

LONDON, Evening, June 28.—Consols for money 92⅞; for account 92⅞@92¾. American securities easier; '62, 92@93; '65, 90; '67, 89@90; 10-40s, 88. Stocks steady; Erie, 18¾; Illinois, 113¾; Great Western, 27¼.

LONDON, June 28.—Linseed cakes dull at £11. Tallow dull at 45s 3d. Sugar easier on spot at 35s 6d@35s 9d. Hops, no material change.

FRANKFORT, June 28.—Bonds flat at 86¾.

HAVRE, June 28.—Cotton firm at 127f. francs.

MANCHESTER, June 28.—Advices less favorable.

ANTWERP, June 28.—Petroleum firm at 53 francs.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Robert Schmidt was drowned at Cincinnati Monday night while bathing.

A Chicago dispatch says. A large force of Indians have congregated at Medicine Bow River and exhibit hostile intentions. Telegrams from Rawlins, Wyoming, say that forty-six sioux warriors passed yesterday, going South, and stole five horses and killed one man. Lieut. Young and thirty-five soldiers started in pursuit of them.

The free public baths are to be opened in New York on Thursday of next week. They are to be open to both sexes on alternate days.

A destructive fire broke out in the woods between Deer Park and Islip, Long Island, on Sunday, which burned over about three thousand acres of land, destroying a large amount of wood.

Police Superintendent Jordan has issued an order directing the stringent enforcement of the excise law.

The libel suit of George Wilkes, of the *Spirit of the Times*, against Brace, Busby & Simpson, of the *Turf, Field and Farm*, is to be tried on the third Monday in July.

Considerable excitement and interest prevails in regard to the murder of the two girls near Indianapolis on Saturday. Various rumors are in circulation that the oldest girl, Mary Hensby, was worth $12,000 or $15,000, recently been spent in its preparation. It was read by the Chairman of the Executive Committee, Cephas Brainard, Esq., of New York, and from it I note the following: There are 502 associations in the State, with 3,000 members. There are 2,335 conversions reported during the year. All the members reporting at the last convention, "Building fund" John Taylor, and report the amount very much swelled. Pennsylvania was especially energetic, and as a State where many new associations had been formed. A year ago there were only twenty-one such, while there are sixty-six, and several others in the process of organization. There is a balance in the hand of the Treasurer of $1,423.

At the conclusion of the report, which was very able and full of encouragement, Mr. Taylor, in a few remarks to the audience, was invited to the platform, and it being stated that he was a Christian man, the audience sang

"All Hail the power of Jesus name"

for a Christian Governor.

THE QUESTION DRAWER.

The question drawer, a no small feature in the deliberations of the convention, was opened,—questions pertaining to all kinds of things, and work of the association, were asked and answered. Among others the following:

Q.—Ought women to be allowed at meetings?

A.—Pretty dry meeting if they are not there.

Q.—Is it best to have a State or City Young Men's Associations to employ missionaries for city work?

A.—No, as a rule, they are a detriment.

Evening Session.

The question for discussion was, as follows: "How shall we reach the young men coming to our great cities?" The house was densely packed with humanity; not even standing room could be found, all classes of citizens being represented, from the millionaire to the shoeblack and newsboy.

The discussion was opened by Mr. Coldlaw, of Cincinnati. Hon. S. S. Fisher, of Washington, D. C., followed in a few remarks. Mr. Stuart, who said, to the city of New York every week two twelve steamers, to say nothing of packet ships, are arriving with hundreds of passengers are young men. Now for a moment look at the temptations these young men are to exert on American institutions. Here are away from home influences, and it is for us to think how we can reach them, and to do it. How shall we do it? is the question. The Young Men's Association, in this respect, can do a work the church cannot do. They can provide for their physical necessities as well as their spiritual, and in this way can reach them, and will have the best possible opportunity to get at their spiritual needs.

William Reynolds, of Peoria, Illinois, next spoke.

At the conclusion of this address Mrs. Halford, a lady of Indianapolis, sang "Nearer, my God, to Thee," in such a manner as to call forth an unbounded applause of the audience.

D. L. Moody, as Chairman of the evening, on coming forward, said he thought all present had now had enough to eat, and that the time had arrived to go to work. This is a little word, the little word "go," and he hoped that all present would go to work and not go home to get hold of young men and have everything put up. But there is one thing, every Christian can do, and that is that you cannot do more than will be a letter to him, and that is, pray for him. Indiana was represented by twenty-five miles from Rawlins, had a friend with whom he would go

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29, 1870.

THE best evidence of the overwhelming strength of the True Republican movement is the fact that "set up" candidates of the ring, one after the other, are coming to the conclusion to withdraw. They have suddenly found out that it is not a good year for them to take their chances. Never was a revelation so sudden or convincing. It is creditable to the discernment of the gentlemen that they perceive the situation and make haste to get out of the way.

AS THE day for the adjournment of Congress approaches, the combinations which have been working for subsidies in behalf of almost every description of wild-cat schemes grow more and more active. Probably the people are not fully aware how extensively this sort of business has been carried on, how much land and money have been asked for, or who as members of Congress have been the agents of the different schemes. It will be an interesting history—the plots, the votes and the rewards.

THE New York *Sun* of Monday says: "A rumor was current in well-informed circles in Washington on Saturday that negotiations had been almost concluded for the cession of Cuba by Spain to the Cubans, under the joint guarantee and protectorate of England and the United States." As the *Sun* has printed a great many things which did not turn out well founded, we shall wait for something additional before crediting the above, remarking, however, that the rumor is strictly in accordance with probabilities and various suggestions.

M. LESSEPS' visit to England is hardly a tour of pleasure. Its object is probably practical and designed to enlist the interest of English capitalists in the completion of the Suez Canal. People may rest assured and confidently expect that the practibility of the work having been demonstrated, money will be furnished to make the trench wide enough and deep enough to accommodate vessels of the largest size. Nor is it likely that the political difficulties of the subject can prevent an arrangement by which the canal may be used by all nations without exception or favor.

PROFESSOR SYME was no doubt the person meant in the foreign telegram in yesterday's COMMERCIAL, which chronicled the death of "Professor SYMMS, the celebrated Surgeon." To the profession on both sides of the Atlantic the name of Professor SYME has long been familiar as that of one of the greatest living surgeons, and even the most frivolous lay reader can hardly have forgotten the enthusiasm and admiration with which he is mentioned in the *Horæ subsecivæ* of Dr. JOHN BROWN, one of the Professor's pupils, more widely distinguished in literature than in medicine. Like Lord CLARENDON, Professor SYME was born in 1800. From 1835 to 1847 he was professor of clinical surgery in the University of Edinburgh. Called to University College, London, he soon returned to his chair in Edinburgh, where he remained until his death, and where he was familiarly known to the entire population, from the lowest to the highest, and was so popular that he could have got any post of honor in the gift of the people. His humanity was as remarkable as his skill in surgery. His books are all professional, we believe.

THE CAMERON organs throughout the State, as with one voice, denounce the Independent movement of the Republicans of Allegheny. The reason is, CAMERON himself is running for the United States Senate, it being necessary for him to commence now because the State Senators that will be chosen this fall will have a vote when a United States Senator is next chosen. Whatever therefore has a tendency to obstruct the election makes CAMERON very angry; and in his anger he has set his papers to howling and whining about the Allegheny Independent Movement. We repeat what we had occasion to say some time ago, to wit: It is CAMERON'S policy to keep as nearly perfect quiet as possible, withdraw himself from the kind of life he has lived, and begin to think about dying. He has lived a hard life, and its record must terrify his soul as it glares upon him from out of the public records, as it is repeated by the lips of common fame, and thrown up to him by a sometimes troublesome conscience. It is a foolish freak in the bad old man to seek another election to the Senate. Already has it brought into activity against him elements which, if he were at all wise he would not provoke. Of all things in the world CAMERON should desire the past should be forgotten, and, as much as it is possible, the veil of oblivion drawn over his career. This cannot be, however, for by his course he invites a review of his past life and the revival of many things which, though well known to the past, are not familiar to the present generation. Any deficiency of this kind, however, it will be our duty and pleasure to supply—a task rendered all the more necessary by the course of the CAMERON organs concerning the present state of political affairs in Allegheny.

THE failure of the British Government to grant amnesty to RIEL and his followers in the Red River rebellion, and the delay in the transfer of the Northwest territory to Canada has awakened the suspicions of the people of Winnepeg, and the latest advices from there represent RIEL preparing for a fierce struggle with the expedition now on its way to Fort Garry. The Legislature of the territory has been called in extra session, and it is presumed the independence of Winnepeg will be declared ere it adjourns. A regiment of cavalry is being drilled daily by Colonel GRAY, a French officer who arrived from Paris last January; an armed patrol guards the frontier at Pembina; the half-breeds, and even the Indians from all the surrounding districts, are gathering to the support of RIEL, and there is but little doubt that a collision will take place in the swamps and jungles near Lake of the Woods, unless convincing evidence of the pacific character of the expedition is speedily produced. It is also reported that sixteen pieces of artillery are in position at Fort Garry, and the Provisional Government is well supplied with amunition, small arms and provisions. The Red River steamer International is kept busy between Georgetown and Fort Garry in transporting men, supposed to be Minnesota and Dakota volunteers, and supplies.

It is high time the true character of the expedition which has been sent against RIEL should be made known, and from no one would this information come with a better grace than from Mr. THORNTON, who has pledged his word already that its mission was a pacific one.

WE are in receipt of letters from different parts of the State warmly applauding the action of the True Republicans of Allegheny, with the view of bringing into the field such a ticket as the whole party can support. The bondage to which the Republicans of Allegheny have for years been subjected is well understood over the State. And it has long been a matter of surprise that they should so tamely submit to it, while their great interests were being neglected or made the merchandise of politicians who knew no higher sense of duty than loyalty to SIMON CAMERON. The tame manner in which this has been submitted to has long been the wonder of the State. And well may this be the case; for with not one-fifth of the voters sympathizing with him, CAMERON has ruled the politics of the county. But for him a citizen of Allegheny would to-day occupy his seat in the United States Senate. There can be nothing truer than this. That the Republicans of Allegheny should have taken the party into their own hands, leaving the CAMERON ring leaders to bolt or not as best suits their purposes, has elicited many congratulations from different parts of the State. With these congratulations are mingled many encouraging words and promises of co-operation from quarters where the same description of tyranny is felt. The fact is, the movement of the True Republicans of Allegheny challenges the approval of the correct sentiment of the party not only at home, but of the entire State. One leading Republican writes us: "The stand has been nobly taken, and I cannot too highly applaud the courage of the COMMERCIAL in giving it its powerful influence. We look to your county for the first successful step that will emancipate the State from the tyranny and corrupting influence of CAMERON." These in substance are the words of cheer from many quarters of the State.

—To the True Republicans of Allegheny, therefore, we say you will not fight your battle alone. The Republicans of the State are with you, and pray for your success.

EMANCIPATION IN CUBA.

Even Mr. GARRISON, as he informed the world some time ago, is not much concerned about the duration of slavery in Cuba. The institution is evidently doomed soon to perish in all Christian lands, under the moral atmosphere of the nineteenth century, and, whatever influences of condition or circumstances may be arrayed in its support in certain regions, full confidence is felt in the destructive power of the agency known to be at work. This confidence is probably the cause that so little has been said in this country about the plan of emancipation some time ago submitted to, and lately adopted by, the Cortes for effect in the Spanish colonies. In the early debates on the subject of abolition it was made sufficiently clear that Spanish politicians had never been much, if at all affected by the anti-slavery influences which had disturbed the peace of their class in other lands. They were not disposed to move things at rest, or to interfere with a sort of property upon which society, in the most important of their colonies rested as a foundation, and upon which so many comfortable incomes depended. But they soon discovered that they were not to be left in the peaceful enjoyment of their repose. CASTELAR and others, not so eloquent though equally earnest, persisted in forcing the subject on their attention, and to increase their discomfort and disgust, the United States presumed to intermeddle with remonstrances. And the rebellion in Cuba made it simply impossible for the government to avoid proposing an act which should appear to satisfy the demands of a portion of the people and to comply with the representations of the American minister. Hence in the preamble of the statute of emancipation the inconsistency of slavery with free institutions, and the duty of abolishing so great an evil, are acknowledged in high-sounding language. But the provisions of the measure clearly prove the insincerity of the declrations of the preamble. There can be no doubt that the act was elaborately designed to prolong instead of abolishing slavery. The slaveholders were consulted and their recommendations must have been generally adopted, as the plan in all respects accords with their interests. In fact, these men, in transacting with the Government, took advantage of the embarrassment of the rebellion to make their own terms, agreeing to aid in its suppression only on the condition that their peculiar property should remain for the present untouched. How carefully the interest of the slave owners is regarded in the act is apparent on the slightest inspection. Even slaves born after the passage of the act and redeemed by the Government are required to continue with their masters twenty-two years. During eighteen of these years they must work for their food, clothes and a certain amount of instruction, while during the remaining four years they must work for half the wages of a free man. And of this half wages, one molety is to be retained by the master until the expiration of the term. Slaves born before the proclamation of the law become free at the age of sixty years, when, if they please, they are kindly permitted to make their fortunes. Or if they prefer to remain with their masters, their masters are bound to support them in return for such labor as their age and state of health enable them to perform. Slaves belonging to rebels, and slaves who made themselves useful in putting down the rebellion, are liberated on the proclamation of the act. None others receive liberty without compensation to their proprietors. These are some features of the statute of emancipation which has been adopted, and, in spite of the arguments of a few prominent members of the Cortes in favor of more liberal terms, it is not likely that any act essentially different can receive the sanction of the present Spanish Government. But, whatever may be the result of the insurrection in Cuba, it is hardly to be expected that, so near the United States and with so large a population of free negroes, a system of emancipation extending over nearly a quarter of a century, can be carried out. The process of emancipation is certain to be curtailed in Cuba, even without direct aid from this country.

LORD CLARENDON, whose death was announced yesterday in the cable dispatches, has long been prominent in the politics of Great Britain, uniting in his person all the advantages that give influence there. He represented the Illustrious Earl of CLARENDON who wrote the History of the Rebellion, and acted so conspicuous a part in the events which he afterwards recorded. Before 1838 the deceased was known as Mr. VILLIERS, and as one of the most industriously laborious members of the civil service. Associated with Doctor BOWRING, he drew up a famous Report on the Commercial Relations between France and England. He succeeded to the title in 1838, and from 1847 to 1852 he was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. He was born in 1800. Whoever has been a reader of the English newspapers and of the political articles in the *Reviews*, remembers with what exceptional respect even political opponents were accustomed to mention or allude to him, a circumstance to be referred to his high character and brilliant abilities, as well as to his exalted birth.

JACOB KNOLL, a Cincinnati broker, was married some three years since. Finding remunerative employment hard to obtain in that city, he started for California. He prospered on the Pacific coast and sent for his wife, intending to return to join her. He returned a few days since and found her living with another man, at the Kentucky end of the Suspension bridge. On Sunday evening he called upon her, when high words ensued, and Knoll ended the disagreeable affair by shooting his wife through the heart. He then shot himself. He is not expected to recover.

There is a fortune (says the Baltimore *Evening Bulletin*) for the man who shall have the enterprise to establish a cheap restaurant, and give his customers good, substantial meals of wholesome, well-cooked food. There are institutions much needed at this time in this city. They have them in the European capitals, and particularly in Paris, where meat and vegetables are not as cheap as they are in Baltimore, although rents may be somewhat lower and lat or too. What, as stated above, is true of Baltimore is eminently true of Pittsburgh. Where is the man who knows how to make a fortune by supplying the want described?

THE *Irish Republic*, of New York, concludes an article on Gen. Negley as follow:

Hon. James S. Negley in the House is still the same as when at the head of the Pennsylvania Reserves, he fought,

"Hot, fiery and true,"

and we trust the men of Pennsylvania will rally around his protective standard as they did around the old battle scarred banner of the Reserves.

Without designing in the least to detract from the fame won by General Negley, in the field, we will say that he was never at "the head of the Pennsylvania Reserves," or connected in any manner with that organization.

GENERAL NEGLEY, our Representative in Congress, gave an entertainment to several members of Congress and others, at the Arlington House, Washington, a few evenings since. It was one of the finest of the season, and the General is much complimented on the style in which the entertainment was served, the fine quality of the wines, and the number of his friends who enjoyed his liberal hospitality.

THE papers contain a great deal about the whirlpool in the Great Salt Lake, and particulars are published of the escape of a vessel which came near being "sucked in" and swallowed bodily. The thing doubtless is fearful enough, the only parallel being the movement of the Independent Republicans of Allegheny, which has created a whirlpool as an eddy to the Ring as the Salt Lake affair is to the navigators of the great Salt Lake.

THE news is that Ex-Queen Isabella has abdicated. Such is the fate of corrupt Queens. If our Dictators of the Ring are wise, they will abdicate as the Spanish Queen has done, and allow the people to have their way without opposition. The people are fully in earnest, and will have their way. How to take care of themselves, is the only question which addresses itself to the Ring.

THERE is very little ground to doubt that the era of wooden ships has passed finally, and that, in the future, Pennsylvania iron will find a steady consumption in American ship-yards. We have at present forty-nine iron steamers afloat; or, if they have been sold to foreigners, it proves equally well that they found it advisable to have their ships built here rather than abroad. So far, no vessel has been built in the United States of imported iron, the American iron being a superior article. Official tests made at the Watertown arsenal give the average tensile strength at 41,566 pounds for the English specimens, and 45,272 pounds for the American, per square inch.

THE MAGAZINES FOR JULY.

In the *Atlantic* Mrs. Stowe has one of her *Old Town Stories*, interesting for the manner in which it is told. "A Woman's Pulpit," "A Tour in Europe for $81 in Currency," and "A Day's Pleasure" are amusing papers. "Drives from a French Farm II" will interest and instruct youthful students of Cæsar's Commentaries. "Equal yet Diverse," "An ex-Southerner in South Carolina," "Criminal Law at Home and Abroad," and "The Shipping of the United States" are solid yet readable articles.

In the *Galaxy* there is great variety of entertaining matter. Mr. McCarthy's essay on "American Women and English Women" will perhaps please the greatest number, in it a difficult subject is discussed without offense; flattery is avoided, and some useful truths kindly inculcated. Mr. Gideon Welles handles Mr. Thurlow Weed with severity, and satisfactorily refutes some, at least, of the charges contained in his Reminiscences published in the June *Galaxy*. Mark Twain is edifying as usual, though, perhaps, not so funny. However, "a jest's prosperity lies in the ear of him that hears it."

"At the Associated Press Office" in *Putnam's* describes clearly the way the news is manipulated and diffused from that great establishment in New York. "Love in Fiji—My Early Life among the Cannibals," "Wild Bees," "Disraeli as Statesman and Novelist," and "A Disenchanted Republican—Letter from a German Traveler," form a portion of the contents of *Putnam's* for July. Mr. Parke Godwin's "Editorial Notes" are always worth reading for their solidity and sense.

About *Appleton's Journal* we expressed our favorable opinion fully last month. It presents a pleasing variety of articles, and the illustrations of these monthly parts are excellent.

Lippincott contains a paper by Justin McCarthy on "The Petticoat in the Politics of England." Other papers are "The Hypothesis of Evolution, Physical and Moral;" "A Week Among the Mormons;" "Shall we Despair of the Republic?" In view of the prevalent political corruptions the author draws comfort from the still worse state of things which formerly existed in England. "Lake Superior and the Sault Ste. Marie" relates the observations and experiences of an Allegheny author.

Hours at Home continues the publication of Miss Bronte's letters. However insignificant in the meslves, they have great interest for all who love her for her life by her friends, as well as her works. Other articles are "The Building of our Cities," "Education in Syria," "Nobody to Blame," "Lothair and its Author." One of the best articles is by Mr. A. Bronsle, the astronomer—"After Salmon in Ireland."

The Western Monthly contains, with a portrait, a sketch of the career of General Halbert E. Paine, of Wisconsin, "Forecasting of Storms," "The Valley of the Upper Yellowstone," very entertaining "Recollections of Dr. Nott," of Union College, and other interesting matter.

Harpers is so well known and so popular we rather think every body buys or at least contributes to read it. With the June number it entered upon its forty-first volume. One excellence of *Harper's* is that every person who examines a number finds something to entertain or instruct, and the "Editor's Easy Chair" never fails to do both.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The Treasurer of the Delaware and Raritan Canal and Camden and Amboy Railroad Companies gives notice that the loan of the joint companies due on the 1st of July, 1870, will be paid in *gold*, at the offices of the companies in Philadelphia and New York, on and after this date.

A deputation representing 60,000 operatives in Lancashire, England, waited on the Committee of Cotton Manufacturers at Blackburn and asked for an increase of wages. They were assured that if the prices obtained for goods after the harvest was over, they would warrant it, their wages should be raised five per cent.

They have a new way of being charitable in Paris. Some favorite and fashionable minister is selected to preach a charity sermon, and then the most elegant lady in the capital collect the money. At these assemblages the costliest of toilets are worn by the fair *quetaines*, or those who collect the money after the sermon. At the last one, on a recent occasion, was the beautiful Mme. Emile de Eme, who is not more than twenty, with dazzling fair complexion. Her golden hair was rolled under a net, and fell to the center of her back. Her toilet consisted of a rose colored Lyons silk, trimmed with several ruches and narrow flounces, a very long polonnaise of Suez blue China crepe, which formed a train at the back, and was looped up at the side. The bodice, which showed the beautiful neck and arms, trimmed like the train, with blue silk. A scarf sash of blue China crepe bordered with fringe was tied at the back. White rice straw bonnet, with a coronet of maroon velvet, over the forehead.

The ship Mercurius sailed from San Francisco January 5th, 1870. Nothing was heard of her until a few weeks since, when six of her crew were found on a log adrift off the Brazilian coast, having been shipwrecked.

Late European advices contain the following: The French Government has accepted the proposed plan of a line of immense steamboats for crossing the Atlantic. These vessels will carry trains of thirty carriages, which will run on to them from the Chemin de Fer du Nord, and run from them to the London and Dover Railway. Their size will avert seasickness from the voyage.

Mr. Charles Grad has found, so he thinks, the route to the North Pole. The new route is that of the Sea of Kara, which is safely navigable at any time of the year, as it never entirely freezes, and in the warm season has light whalers of from thirty to one hundred and twenty-five tons. Dr. Petermann and the Russian geographers concur in Mr. Grad's opinion.

Five persons succumbed to the heat on Sunday in Philadelphia.

A Fifth avenue saloon has the following placard in its window: "Gentlemen (?) will not swear or act disorderly before this house."

Chicago belles manufacture false teeth of white wax. They have no dentist to pay.

The Baltimore Warehouse Company has just erected a large cotton warehouse with a capacity of 5,000 bales. Last year Baltimore received 82,261 bales, and this year expects to reach 100,000, representing a value of $10,000,000.

Manchester, England, has lately had a cooperative congress, at which lists of cooperative societies were furnished by a gentleman named Nuttell: In 1860 there were 150 co-operative societies in England; in 1862 it had increased to 726; and at present the number is about 1,000. In this number are included 411 societies with 160,000; it now numbers about 270,000. The annual trade now done amounts to about £10,000,000. He stated that the wholesale society in Manchester did an annual business of £3,000,000, and the societies with which they transacted business did a trade amounting to about £4,000,000.

A Constantinople letter says that the statement of the number of dead bodies found in the ruins at Pera are very conflicting. The *Turquie* says, according to the police account the number is 150 (the telegraph here has evidently dropped a figure.) The *Courier* says 953, the Levant *Times* 1,360, and the *Herald* says that more than three hundred had been discovered up to Wednesday last. The number of bodies identified interred in the Armenian, Greek, Armenian and Protestant cemeteries is 122, and of these 22 were Protestants. No Jews or Mahomedans are included in this number. Nearly one thousand houses in the Turkish quarter have been opened to the Christians, and large sums are being subscribed by all parties, religious differences being entirely laid aside.

It took $75,911 to bring a Democratic Senate to Washington in 1859; a Republican Senate, having six additional members, only costs $29,312 40 mileage in 1869.

The Philadelphia *Medical Gazette*, which has hitherto been bitterly opposed to the Women's Medical College, has been converted by the singular ability displayed by an anonymous correspondent who contributed a series of clinical reports, and who turns out to be Dr. Mary Webster.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* denies the truth of the revelations recently made by Col. Jaquest concerning the loyalty of Ex-President Buchanan.

Mr. Ridley, a New York merchant, searches all his indy clerks each evening before they quit his store. He says he has been robbed by them of $40,000.

Cornell University has fitted out an expedition to explore the Amazon.

A frozen lake has been discovered in the Sandwich Islands. The ice was not thick enough to skate on.

Canada threatens to grant no licenses to American fishing vessels, and declares through the mouth of Sir John McDonald, that "our fisheries must be protected."

Dever's best hotel charges fifteen dollars per week for board and rooms.

The Baton Rouge and Vicksburg Railroad to Texas will be completed in 1871.

A servant girl in Oswego, N. Y., has been left a legacy of £5,000 by the death of an uncle in Cork, Ireland. Malone is her name.

Work on the East river bridge will be pushed forward with all possible dispatch.

Agricultural laborers in America receive double the sum per day that those of Europe obtain.

There are 1,000,000 persons supported by our manufactures in the United States, and the number actually employed is set down at 2,500,000.

Yellowstone lamps are styled "Parlor Magazines."

Paper clothing is the latest English wrinkle.

Real, the New York murderer, will certainly be hung.

The Kansas wheat crop is promising an abundant yield.

Several millions of dollars have been spent by Savannah during the past year for fertilizers.

The New York *Standard* thinks there will be a confederation of the West Indies before long into one great republic, with San Domingo as the seat of government.

The building of sailing vessels in Great Britain rose from thirty-two vessels of 13,581 tons aggregate in 1860, to one hundred and forty-two vessels and 107,974 tons in 1863, and one hundred and fifty-four vessels of 121,716 tons in 1864, from whence it rapidly fell to ninety-nine vessels of 39,103 tons in 1867, or to about one-third its standard during our war. The building of steam vessels in Great Britain rose in like manner from one hundred and forty-nine vessels, of 51,115 tonnage, in 1860, to three hundred and forty-two steamers, of 156,981 tons in 1864, and three hundred and forty-four steamers, of 177,242 tons, in 1865, from which high rate of protuction it fell to one hundred and eighty-eight vessels, of 75,903 tons, in 1868, and has since declined still further.

A London letter writer furnishes the Chicago *Republican* with the following: On Sunday last it was reported that an attack would be made on Tynemouth Castle, near Newcastle on Tyne, in which there is a large colony of Irish. The military authorities, however, had information of this little game, and the Castle, which contains about 200 pounds of gunpowder, besides arms of all sorts, was occupied in the meantime by a detachment of foot soldiers.

Alaska, it is said, will eventually prove a great grain growing region.

We hear from China that in the Kangra valley the tea prospects are favorable. The outturn of the valley last month is stated at 50,000 pounds, of which quantity the Holta and Naadan Company's estates contributed 37,500 pounds. The anticipated yield of the season may be estimated fairly at four lakhs of pounds.

The Crispins thrown out of employment in North Adams, Massachusetts, by the Celestials, have organized a co-operative company, and propose making shoes on their own hook.

The West Indies collectively have a population of 4,209,587, and an area in square miles of 148,876.

In a recent letter, Minister De Long speaks of the sinking of the Oneida, in 1868, as one of the strangest disasters ever known. Excepting Mr. Crowninshield's trunk, and a cabin sky-light, not a thing has been found afloat or washed ashore in the shape of effects, and doubtless all are in the ship to-day. Even now, I presume, are destroyed. If I had been authorized, I would have had the vessel searched for these effects, which could easily have been done, as one diver went down on the ship and brought the cutter on board. Her sails, however fair, has now become so corrupt that it is a thing of the past. Mystery of the party, and why, if not checked, reach its vitals before many good Republicans have an easy berth and comfortable seasoning; and this difference must cause a corresponding difference in the flow of water along the streams. Two or more years consecutively of drought will be followed by a diminished flow, while two or more years of abundant rain and snow will be followed by an abundant flow.

In the case of Salt Lake, there is one peculiar feature, namely, that although many streams flow into it, none flow from it in the shape of outlet; the only outlet being heavenward, by evaporation.

The writer of this article visited Salt Lake last summer, and passed through much of Utah and Montana Territories, making very particular observations; not enough it is true to warrant the putting forth of any such extensive generalization as that now under consideration, either confirmatory or otherwise; yet quite enough to warrant a doubt as to the correctness of the conclusions assumed.

All through Montana Territory, and the Northern part of Utah, the streams in 1869 were by universal consent considered to be lower than the oldest white residents had ever known them to be during any previous summer. Intelligent gentlemen in Montana, capable of judging well upon the point, assured the writer that but for the extraordinary drought the yield would have been probably nine millions more gold obtained in the gold regions of Montana.

It seems that there must have been more rain or snow, or both, in the Southern portion of Utah and in the immediate region flowing into Salt Lake, and perhaps less evaporation than usual. An immense lake covering not less than seventeen hundred square miles, its surface at an elevation of 4,200 feet above that of evaporation, in connection with a very irregular flow from the tributary streams draining a large area of country, would naturally present considerable differences of level at different periods, last summer, Salt Lake was high; and all the testimony around it concurred in the opinion that it was eight feet higher than it was a few years ago; yet there were evidences plainly observable that it had once or perhaps many times been still higher, so that nothing but its fluctuation was proved.

At some seasons the evaporation from the surface of Salt Lake during the hottest part of the season may be half an inch per day; so that at such times if the tributaries were to cease flowing, it would fall a foot in twenty-four days. A difference in the rate of evaporation in different seasons of one-fourth of an inch per day, would only require forty-eight days to cause a difference in the surface of one foot. There have not been physical changes created or caused by settlements in Utah or Montana sufficient to account for any perceptible change in climate or quantity of rainfall or snow. In Montana, where the greatest physical changes have been effected in the search for gold by thousands of miners, the available supply of water, up to the fall of 1869, was certainly diminishing rather than increasing; but the people there known perfectly well that the quantity through the summer is mainly dependent on the quantity of snow which the Rocky Mountains store up during the winter, and the kind of summer that succeeds.

The writer is, therefore, of opinion that the idea promulgated in the article quoted, can scarcely be regarded as anything more than a pleasant theory, which the future may or may not confirm. R.

LEWISBURG UNIVERSITY.

The Commencement Exercises.

Special correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

LEWISBURG, PA., June 27, 1870.

Your correspondent left Harrisburg early in the "Iron City" on Thursday last, for a pleasant trip over the Alleghenies, and to attend the Commencement exercises of the University at Lewisburg, Pa., the Baptist school of the Commonwealth. The fine scenery of the Central Railroad in its passage of the mountains, has been too often described to need even a passing notice. The transition from the heat and smoke of the city to the cool, clear, life-giving atmosphere of the mountains was most gratifying and delightful. Gentlemanly and obliging officials on the cars, and ample provisions for the inner man at the dining room of the Altoona Hotel, rendered the journey to Harrisburg an unusually agreeable one. Leaving Harrisburg over the Northern Central Railway in the early morning, the picturesque open valley of the Susquehanna Valley was obscured from view by the fog rising from the river and hanging in dense masses on the mountains. Several fine borroughs and places of importance are passed along the line of Northern Central Railway, which, in connection with fine views of the historic Susquehanna, with the mountains here and there approaching its banks in bold, bleeding bluffs, and then receding in the distance in long slopes far up the valley, must render the passage along the Valley in a clear day, one of exciting interest and rare beauty.

Lewisburg, in which the University is located, is a beautiful and healthy borough, lying on the west branch of the Susquehanna, some sixty-five miles above Harrisburg. It is surrounded by a splendid agricultural country, and is highly respectable for the high grade of its educational interest, if not *the very best*, in the State. The University edifices, with its numerous departments—college, classical, preparatory, English academy, and a female institute, and is doing the work of a live institution. The annual exercises, on Friday and Saturday, 24th and 25th, were of a very high order of merit, both to pupils and teachers, and gave evidence that the academic year now closed has been one of close application and thorough study.

On Friday evening a "Musical and Literary Entertainment" was given by the young ladies of the Seminary, which was attended by a large and appreciative audience. The exercises, both musical and literary, were of a most deeply interesting character, and will go far toward establishing the fact that the Female Seminary of Lewisburg affords unusual facilities for that one of the highest ages demanded. The Alumni association met at 4 o'clock P. M., of the 25th inst. The music, the essay, the papers and poems, all of which were of high merit, from the moment a harpoon is thrust into a whale, to the moment it is struck in the brain, much precious time is lost before the order to wog can be returned and put in execution. Mr. Lowell has wisely kept his whaling with his nerves, and substituting a telegraph is a question for casuists.

THE correspondent of a New York newspaper, writing from Washington, gives utterance to the following: Congress will have a little spicy like of war to deal with before the adjournment. The House Committee on Foreign Affairs intend to press to a vote a resolution they have prepared for the enforcement of the settlement of the terms of the convention had in 1868 with Venezuela, agreed on for the adjudication of the claims of American citizens. Venezuela, with great persistency, has refused to pay these claims, and the Committee, therefore, proposed that Congress shall declare that it recognizes said settlement as final and conclusive, and that it be held as valid and binding against the Republic of Venezuela, and for the purpose of enforcing the collection and payment of the sum so awarded, that the President is to be authorized and directed to make demand upon Venezuela for immediate payment, and in case of neglect or refusal to make such payment, to employ such portion of the naval and military forces as may be necessary in his judgement to secure the faithful performance of the terms of said convention. This will probably result in the seizure of the custom-house at Caracas unless Venezuela makes prompt settlement.

NEW YORK has just been presented with a new City Directory for the year ending May 1, 1870. The book contains the names of residents in it is 204,617. Last year's Directory contained names. The increase is 15,174, against increase during the previous year of 3,692. Whether these figures indicate the true increase of population or accelerated activity on the part of the Directory canvassers can be better ascertained after the result of the United States census is made known. There are 341 churches in the city, divided among the respective denominations as follows: 32 Baptist, 6 Congregational, 3 Friends, 27 Episcopal, 34 Lutheran, 2 Moravian, 4 Methodist Episcopal, 42 Presbyterian, 5 Reformed Presbyterian, 7 United Presbyterian, 70 Protestant Dissenting, 18 Reformed Dutch, 39 Roman Catholic, 3 Unitarian, 8 Universalist, 18 miscellaneous. There are 42 asylums and homes for the indigent and unfortunate, 16 hospitals, 18 dispensaries, and 21 benevolent societies. Fifteen free public or corporation libraries furnish the people with the chaste literature of the past, and to the Cardinal tells the liberalities of the unified in Nineteen to vote forthwith, which they accordingly did, a large majority standing up.

The Legate at once rang his bell, declared the debate on the *schema* in general to be concluded, and announced that the debate on the particular clauses would commence on the following Monday.

On the 5th inst. it was anticipated that the two first chapters of the *schema*, relating to the Institution of the primacy even, would be on the subject—two in favor of and one against.

If this proves correct the third chapter will be of equally easy solution, and we shall expect the final vote at the fourth, which treats of the Pope's personal infallibility, and still more at the addition of the Canon, Si quis, clause against all unbelievers in the new dogma.

SAYS a New York letter: Many of the clergy of this city are beginning to take a lively interest in the proposed Evangelical Alliance. It is believed that the Episcopal clergy, excepting a few of the Low Church school, will hold themselves entirely aloof from the assemblage. The duily and evening meetings of the alliance will take place in the Academy of Music. A number of the leading choir singers of the city will combine to provide the music, which will vary the monotony of the speeches. The arrangements for the programmes of the meeting are all completed, and the list of essays and speeches show that there will be enough preaching to last a month.

GRANT.

THE ADMINISTRATION A SUCCESS.

What Has Been Accomplished.

GRANT'S ADMINISTRATION

The New York *Tribune*, under the heading of "The Administration a Success," thus replies to the attacks recently made upon President Grant and his Cabinet by some of the Democratic journals of New York:

General Grant's career as President is vehemently pronounced a failure by such representatives of different opinions and constituencies as the *World* and the *Sun*. The one denounces him because, whereas he once seemed to have few affiliations with professional politicians, he is now on the best of terms with them; because he shows capacity to forget personal grudges in dealing to do his duty, and thus opens cordial relations with old antagonists like General Butler; because he is not, as it were, a brilliant President (like Pierce or Buchanan we suppose), is not ambitious to enforce a policy of his own, but is most ready, waiving his own opinions, when necessary, to accept and execute the will of the people as expressed through Congress.

The *Sun* is even more vehement, but less explicit. It denounces him (after claiming that, but for its editor, he would never have been Commander-in-Chief or President) because he takes occasional seasons of relaxation from the cares of office; because he does not always select noted politicians for the offices; because he has surrounded himself with domestic and bankrupt Spain; because he has appointed to offices men once engaged in rebellion; and in general, because, as it alleges, he is lazy and incompetent.

Whether the matters which in one of these cases—that of Mr. Dana—are openly discussed in connection with this judgment, we have nothing to do. With the judgment itself we propose briefly to deal. We do not regard the present Grant's administration as a failure. We do regard it as a very safe and substantial success, and we do not for a moment doubt that, on the whole the narrow but noisy limits of political disappointments and aspirations, the sober, well considered judgment of the country already and heartily renders the same verdict. We remember that there was a time when Mr. Lincoln was denounced in terms almost identical with those now used in denunciation of President Grant. He was accused of lack of brilliancy. He was declared to be no politician. He was said to cling to political imbeciles, like Bates and Usher and Welles, to ignore the live, powerful men of the party, like Chase and Cameron and Butler. He was without pluck, allowing the country to be bullied by Great Britain with her privateers, and by France with her Mexican expedition. He sought relaxation from the cares of office, and was ridiculed in the enormity of telling stories while the Republic was in the throes of a struggle for its existence. Yet, in spite of entrenched assault on these and many other scores, he was renominated without a count. That was not his only trial and encouragement. It was all this noisy surface opposition. It was found that, since Jackson, no man had so reached the people's hearts. Assailed in committee rooms, he was applauded in town meetings. Assailed in caucuses, he was enthusiastically followed by the plain yeomanry of the country. The men who cast the votes believed in him, in their hearts' core, and his second race for the Presidency was no race at all but a triumphal procession. It is too soon to say that President Grant's popularity ought to be and abide the same tests—it is not too soon to say that in the immediate region elected. The plain people believe in him as they believed in Lincoln. They consider his administration honest, and Lincoln's—as it was. And they are right.

Grant's administration is collecting the revenue, economizing the expenditures and paying the debt. When President Grant was inaugurated the national debt was $2,783,000,000. At the end of the first year it was $2,651,988,795, showing a reduction of $131,000,000 in spite of the ever-increasing ratio. Yet taxes have not been increased. On the contrary, special taxes have been taken off, and the tax on incomes, imports have been removed, the burden has been more and more lifted from productive industry, and this very month, in accordance with President Grant's earnest desire, a modified Tax and Tariff bill is before the Senate, having already passed the House, which takes off at a single stroke sixty-five millions more. Of the internal revenue taxes, what, under Johnson went into the pockets of the thieves, goes, under Grant, into the coffers of the Treasury, and its amount is deducted from the annual taxation.

Grant's administration, though that of the most successful and renowned soldier of his age, is earnestly seeking peace with all nations and the settlement of outstanding alliances. We have not always been able to agree with some details of his foreign policy, but this is its net result. Personally a known devotee of the doctrine of Manifest Destiny, President Grant has always manifested a regard for the rights of our weaker neighbors that the suspicious Mexicans have accused of Church hate, and the critical and unfriendly British Cabinet and press are forced to accord him reluctant praise. If he has not always done all things as Cuba as we would wish them, we are bound at least to recognize the fact that he has preserved our barbarous foes from provoking another continental commerce from depredation, and made enemies of no friendly nation by the conduct of American citizens in insurrectionary regions.

Grant's Administration has kept the peace on the frontier. We have been threatened with an Indian war that, under former management, would have swallowed up hundreds of millions. With a soldier at the head of the Government, we might have looked for the fate of the Indians in the interminable Canadian treaties, protection of the advancing railroads, and expending up of the Indian country. Instead, we have had an Indian policy at the head of the Bureau controlling the relations of the Government with the people, quietly selected for Indian agents, the wishes of Sherman and Sheridan held in check, and Spotted Tail and Red Cloud brought peacefully to Washington at the moment when their barbarous allies were ready to raise the war-whoop and ply the scalping-knife along hundreds of miles of our exposed settlements. We refrain from the history of Grant's Quaker policy, not less than economy wrought by an honest peace in the Indian revenue.

Grant's Administration has secured the triumph of Equal Rights. For the passage of the Fifteenth Amendment we owe him grateful thanks. Against him it might possibly be alleged that he carried that measure, not in efficient co-operation. It was certainly a triumph unpredicted, and without a serious struggle. In this the first year of Grant's administration, he has been most true to the principles and pledges that elected him. His appointment is most faithful and powerful aid to secure their triumph, and has honestly administered the law. Failure in their fight has utterly disappointed the Democratic prediction that Grant would be the Republicans' and here their wrath. He has most cheerfully co-operated with Congress; never hesitated to advance upon the line of its own that differed from those of Congress, and has never delayed scarcily to execute the will of the people when once expressed through its voice. With most decided general policy of its own on many points, there never was an administration which more prized opinion, or more gave in yielding to the popular verdict as uttered by the representatives of the people.

We will not here enumerate or recognize the whole people. It is no rule of the army over its conquered foe. Every effort is made to obliterate the bitterness of war—to win back colonies to that hearty support of the Government essential to national safety and prosperity, to make this again in reality one people. In this spirit have been many past acts of the President; in the spirit now is the wise and timely nomination of Mr. Akerman, of Georgia, for the Attorney Generalship.

But we need not continue the recital. How poor and beggarly beside these things seems the complaint that the President cannot refuse to take such relaxation as every clerk or shopkeeper has a right to enjoy; that he does not nominate for office politicians, with whose official notoriety literature has made the public earliest familiar; that he makes rhetorical speeches and does not seek to establish some creed and belittle people of foreign agrarianism or domestic expenditure in defiance of the will of the people.

We have not defended President Grant as a great statesman. We have presented him to the people as an honest and safe man. We point to his record with hearty satisfaction, and are sure that the country will unite with us in pronouncing him a sound and safe man still.

DRY GOODS.

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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS,

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Stock always complete. Orders promptly filled.

77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

Silks, Silks, Silks.

American Black Gros Grain Sil

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Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

ANKERS,

AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

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ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

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S, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

B. M'Vay & Co.

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ANKERS,

DEALERS IN

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OLD BONDS,

OF THE

al Railroad of Iowa at 95.

FREE FROM TAX. FOR SALE AT

IRA B. M'VAY & CO'S,

orner Fourth avenue and Smithfield street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, June 28, 1870.

Bankers and discount houses generally report a sharp demand for loans, and country balances with our banks are very low. The trade in wool is requiring large sums of money, which has been pretty liberally met. It is expected, however, that after next proximo money will be pleutiful. The disbursement of large sums from the Treasury will be quite gradual from now on to the end of the year, and the withdrawal of legal tenders over the 25 per cent. reserve held by banks and bankers, required by law amounts to $22,791,343. This amount of $20,000,000 now held by banks during the ensuing period of less than six months will be a heavy drain for greenbacks upon our banks. The movement of the crops will be to move the grain during this month, and banks hold about $8,000,000 more greenbacks than last year. The greenbacks of our banks have been drained to the extent of $4,000,000 since June 4, are just so much from the amount the West would have had in the month of October if there had been no foreign demand for grain. The market for the fall is, therefore, in a different condition from what it was last year. All the essentials exist for unusual disposable funds during the balance of the year.

The export of grain has been checked by causes which speculators here and in the West have run up prices beyond the point which Europe can afford to pay in comparison with the other markets of the world. The Chicago bankers have determined that as they are concerned, to check this speculative fever of forestalling the market, by refusing to discount grain or paper maturing before the first of September, and we understand that this determination has been carried out. The speculators obtain facilities for carrying the grain they hold at present and then the result will be that Europe will obtain her supplies from other markets, and the United States see the sale of a large amount of grain. The country will be injured thereby.

The grain speculators must bear in mind Europe always exaggerates the calculations of its expected short crops in order to advance the shipments, so as to have stocks or grain in its ports. The result will be that the biggest prices are generally before the harvest is in, and afterwards a breakdown, when ruins speculators, unless they have the means to hold over. Europe will enforce sales of about 7,000,000 bbls. In the end the exportations will reach more than if they were enabled to carry their own views. In other words, this season's crops will be sold at a less price than if the country by increasing the export of grain, and also by saving speculators every dollar and perhaps more, would. The Southern States have exported from January 1st to June 25th, 1870, 1,000,000 bales against 1,401,833 bales last year, showing a decrease of 620,462 bales, equal to about 260,000 bales per month, or say 9,000 bales per day. The grain exports are also about 25% less than in 1869. The market was about the same as at the call. Reading advanced ¼, and there was an upward feeling in the leading stocks, 30 prices are higher than the previous day. New York Central, 97¾; Reading, 107; Lake Shore, 97¾; Northwestern, 82½; Rock Island, 103½; Pacific Mail, 61½; Wabash, 50¾; Ohio and Mississippi, 30¾.

James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 89 Fourth street, (Apollo Building, dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Gold, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Boards every day while in session, he is able to execute commission any stocks on regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Government, Gold and Stocks purchased for customers on usual margin.

PRICE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
TUESDAY EVENING, June 28, 1870. }

GENERAL REMARKS.—Business, like everywhere else these sultry days, seems to court rest and repose, and although there is a fair list of sales effected in most branches, considering the season, and the near approach of a semi-annual yearly settlement day, taken as a whole, may be denominated as but moderate. The drought, although of a week's duration, is fast telling on our crops, and freshets heretofore received by us have really materially diminished. Owing the bulk of our supplies to come by the beginning of harvest has come, and every part the news is most cheering. Should the weather prove favorable for filling the crops, an abundant yield of corn, oats, barley and hay may be confidently anticipated. Corn has shot forward rapidly under the genial influence of warm sun, and in the end there will be a large crop. The iron market is literally supplied with new and vegetables of excellent quality, and, things considered, furnished at moderate prices. Whisky is the only article requiring a line of figures. In all other respects the market ruled about the same as yesterday. As remarked a day or two since, Pittsburgh is solid, quiet city, not easily affected by bulls or bears—and as the west and always has a legitimate business, placing nearly at times in sympathy with the temper of the market, which is the correct basis of business transactions. Below will be found the leading figures of the market:

FLOUR—The market was quiet, more for the want of stock than anything else. Small sales are reported at various prices, ranging from $4@5 00 ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—The market was quiet. We can record medium sales merely to suit the wants of the home trade at the following: Corn—Sales of round lots at 70 cents, common 68 ₱ cent., 3/4 ₱ lb; re-

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 111¼@111¼.

NEW YORK, June 28—P. M.

WALL STREET.

There is a firmer tone to the Wall street markets to-day, which, with a general improvement in prices and rather more activity. This is brought about chiefly by telegrams from Washington, that the conference currency bill will probably be defeated in the House. The Assistant Treasurer has been instructed to anticipate the July interest. The amount paid out was $2,007,206.

MONEY.

Very easy at 3@5 ₱ cent. on call, with exceptional loans at 2 ₱ cent.

STERLING

Firmer at 109¾@109¾, leading bankers asking the latter.

GOLD

Firmer opened at 111, advanced to 111¼, and closed 111¼@111¼. Borrowing rates flat to 1-32 ₱ cent. Clearances $67,000,000

GOVERNMENTS

Strong and higher, with an increased business. Coupons, 1881, 117¾@117¾; do 1862, 115¾@115¾; do 1864, 114¾@114¾; do 1865, 114¾@114¾; do 1865, new, 114¾@114¾; 10-40s 107¾@108; 7-30s 107¾@108.

STATE BONDS

Weak in Tennessees, but steady in others. Missouris, 85¾; old Tennessees, 77¾@78; new, 77¾@78; Louisiana 6s, new do, 66¾; old North Carolinas, 42; new do, 27¾.

STOCKS.

Market stronger, and business quite large at frequent with the past few days. New York Central led the market on the upward turn, and advanced 1¾ per cent., and the whole list gained 1@2 ₱ cent. at 10:30, and balance of the list advanced 1 to 1¾ cent. At the close the advance was not fully retained, and the market reacted ¼ to ¾ ₱ cent. from the highest point. Erie was very much depressed by Central and Lake Shore, but otherwise dull, but steady.

Canton 67¾; Cumberland 38; Western Union Telegraph 79; Pacific Mail 61¾; New York Central 103¾; Adams Express 66¾; Wells 56; American 89¾; United States 46¾; Pacific Mail 61¾; Quicksilver 16; Mariposa 9¾; do preferred 22; Hamilton 58; Reading 106¾; Michigan Central 119¾; Lake Shore 97¾; Illinois Central 132; Cleveland & Pittsburg 97¾; Chicago & Rock Island 103½; Northwestern 82¾; preferred 85¾; Rose Island 115¾; Fort Wayne 94¾; Western Union Telegraph 79¾; Wabash 50¾; do preferred 75; Fort Wayne 94¾; Terre Haute 30; do preferred 65; Ohio and Mississippi 30¾; do preferred 71; Ohio and Mississippi 30¾; Missouri, Kansas & Texas 37¾; Atlantic & Pacific 19¾; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati 89; Indiana Central 93; Toledo 112¾; Wabash 50¾.

Sub-Treasury balances—Gold, $76,930,827; currency, $6,213,7 1; generally known as $83,000,000.

Customs receipts $1,050,000.

Cancelled gold certificates sent to Washington, $405,000; export of gold $67,000.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, June 28, 1870.

EXCHANGE—Unchanged.

FLOUR—Very dull and almost nominal.

WHEAT—@85c lower; sales of No 2 Spring at $1 01 seller July, closing at $1 01¼ cash; $1 00¾ seller July; this afternoon heavy at $1 00 seller July; $1 10 bid seller last half.

CORN—Is dull and lower; sales at 37¾@38c for No 2, closing at 38c cash; $1 00¾ seller July; this afternoon heavy at $1 00 seller July; $1 10 bid seller last half.

OATS—Steady, closing at 33c No 2.

RYE—Dull at 68c; $1 00 bid for No 2.

BARLEY—Dull at 80@1 00 for No 2.

HIGH WINES AND PROVISIONS—Quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and unchanged at $14@14 25 for common to choice.

CATTLE—Active and firm at $5@6 50 for common to choice steers to prime shipping beeves.

HOGS—Active and firm at $5 00@5 60 for common to choice.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, June 28.—Cotton dull and heavy; sales of 1,000 bales; middling uplands, 29c. Flour—receipts, 9,000 bbls; sales 10,000 bbls; 5 10@5 20 for superfine state and western; 5 25@5 40 for extra western and state; 5 40@5 60 for good to choice do; 6 00@6 40 for white wheat western extra; 6 75@7 50 for extra Ohio; 6 80@7 40 for extra St. Louis. Rye flour steady; sales 150 bbls at 5 10@5 25. Corn meal steady and unchanged. Wheat—receipts, 7,000 bush; sales 40,000 bush at $1 03@1 05 for inferior to common Chicago; 1 07@1 08 for No 2 Milwaukee; $1 08@1 15 for winter red and amber western, the latter an extreme. Receipts corn 39,000 bush; sales 41,000 bush at 80@81c for mixed western; 82@83c for white western. Receipts of oats 48,300 bush; sales 30,000 bush at 57@58c for Ohio and state. Rye steady at 98c@$1 for Ohio and state. Barley steady; sales 20,000 bush at 80@85c for Canada west. Sugar in fair request; sales 700 hhds Cuba at 9¾@9¾c; Porto Rico 9¾@9¾c. Molasses in moderate request; sales 200 hhds Cuba at 32c. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Petroleum quiet at 19¾@19¾c for crude, and 28½@29c for refined. Pork heavy and lower; sales 150 bbls at $20 25@20 50 for new; $19 50@19 75 for prime mess; $18 75@19 for prime; $16 25@16 50 for prime mess, 75 bbls more August at $20 75. Lard heavy; sales 500 bbls at 14½@14¾c for prime steam; 15¼@15½c for kettle rendered. Beef more active and firmer; sales 400 bbls at $1 00@1 05, closing firm at the latter. Receipts of wool 87,000 lbs. Hops quiet and unchanged. Whisky dull at 91c. Freights to Liverpool—Cotton steady at 7-32d. Flour dull at 1s 6d. Corn steady at 5½d. Wheat dull and heavy; spring 10s 2d; red winter 10s 6d. Provisions dull and unchanged. Cheese steady at 12½@13c. Rosin steady at $1 60@1 65. Spirits turpentine dull at 41c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, June 28.—Flour dull and unchanged; family $5 75@6 00; superfine $4 50@4 75. Wheat very dull and weaker held at $1 00@1 20 about 12,000 bush new white Kentucky offered at 90c; 10,000 bush red sold at 90c; 5,000 bush red sold to-day at 90c; 5,000 bush white sold at 95c; 5,000 bush white offered at 95c. Corn—Held firm and the market reacted ¼ to ¾ ₱ cent. from the highest point. Sales 5,000 bush at 40@41 cents. Central and Lake Shore, but otherwise dull, but steady.

Canton 67¾; Cumberland 38; Western Union Telegraph 79; Pacific Mail 61¾; New York Central 103¾; Adams Express 66¾; Wells 56; American 89¾; United States 46¾; Pacific Mail 61¾; Quicksilver 16; Mariposa 9¾; do preferred 22; Hamilton 58; Reading 106¾; Michigan Central 119¾; Lake Shore 97¾; Illinois Central 132; Cleveland & Pittsburg 97¾; Chicago & Rock Island 103½; Northwestern 82¾; preferred 85¾; Rose Island 115¾; Fort Wayne 94¾; Western Union Telegraph 79¾; Wabash 50¾; do preferred 75; Fort Wayne 94¾; Terre Haute 30; do preferred 65; Ohio and Mississippi 30¾; do preferred 71; Ohio and Mississippi 30¾; Missouri, Kansas & Texas 37¾; Atlantic & Pacific 19¾; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati 89; Indiana Central 93; Toledo 112¾; Wabash 50¾.

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Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, June 28.—Flour dull and less firm; sales western extra family at $6 50@7 00. Wheat firm at 1 05@1 10 for red; 1 20@1 25 for amber. Corn dull and lower; sales 5,000 bush yellow at 70c; 2,000 bush mixed western at 68c. Oats dull and heavy; sales 3,000 bush Pennsylvania at 60c. Rye dull at 95c@$1. Petroleum quiet; crude 18½c; refined 28½c. Whisky firmer at $1 00@1 01.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, June 28.—Bagging firm at 30c. Cotton quiet; middling 29c. Flour dull and unchanged. Corn inactive, nominal and unchanged. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Pork, $19 50. Bacon—Shoulders 12½; clear rib sides 15½; clear 16c. Lard 16c. Hams 21½@22c. Whisky dull at 99@99½. Tobacco—Market active; sales 215 hhds at 4½@6c for trashy; 6¼@7½c for lugs; 7½@8c for low leaf to medium bright wrappers.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, June 28.—Wheat hot firm with light stocks; choice at $1 06. Wheat dull, heavy and lower; sales at $1 03 for No 2 Red at nominal at 80c. Oats—Western 39@40c. Mill stuffs steady.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, June 28.—Flour dull and lower; choice Wisconsin $6 12@6 12. Wheat dull at $1 18 for No 1, and $1 09 ₱ No 2. Oats steady at 45c. No 2 Corn, rye and barley nominal. Freights unchanged.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, June 28.—Flour steady. Wheat 1@2c lower; No 2 white Wabash $1 00; No 1 white Michigan $1 03; amber Michigan $ 98; No 1 red $1 01; No 2 $1 01. Corn unchanged. No 1, 87c; No 2 86c; yellow 90c. Oats quiet; No 1 39c. Freights dull at 3½d to Buffalo, and 6½c to Oswego.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, June 28.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling 29½c; sales 2,700 bales; receipts 259 bales; exports 732 bales; stock 74,902 bales.

Printing Cloths.

The Providence *Journal* says: Market dull and lower. Printers offer 6½c for 64x64; manufacturers generally hold at 6¾c. The following are the quotations:

3,000 pieces 56x60, 5¾c, 60 days.
1,200 pieces 61x61, 6c, seconds.
2,000 bbls upper 64x64, 6¼c, 30 days.
10,000 pieces 64x61, 6¼c, interest after 30 days.
12,000 pieces 61x64, 6¼c, extras, early in the week.
22,000 pieces 61x64, 6¾c, extras, interest after 30 days.
47,200 pieces.

Receipts of Pig Metal, Blooms and Ore, for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, m	1	Brown & Co, m	1
Hallman & H, m	4	Loomis & Colford, m	1
Total	5		2

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

Shoenberger & Co, o	2	Coleman, H & Co, o	2
Union Iron Mills, o	4	McKnight, P A Co, o	8
Union Iron Mills, pig	3	Nimick & Co, b	1
Zug & Co, m	1		
Total	10		11

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

J W Porter, m	2	Jno Moorhead, metal	5
Bryan & Caughey, m	1	Hallman & H, m	1
Total	3		6

Morganstern & Co.,

(Late MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.)

Special Bargains.

PARASOLS,

REGARDLESS OF COST.

Parasols, Linen and Silk, for $1 00.
Skeleton Shawls, $2 50.
Poplin Skirts, $1 25.
British Iron Frame Hose, 25 cents.
Lace Handkerchiefs, 50 cents.
Linen Handkerchiefs, 12½ cents.
Linen Towels, 12½ Cents.
Men's Jean Drawers, 68 cents.
Green Kid Gloves, $1 65.
P K for Suits, 25 cents.

AND A LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK OF

EDGINGS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

78 AND 80 MARKET ST.

MWF

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, June 28.—Cotton dull at 29c; receipts 122 bales; exports to-bales. Flour unchanged. Corn moral quiet at $1 05. Corn—yellow 90@95; white $1 05@1 10. Oats dull at 60@65c. Hay quiet at $21. Lard 16@16½c. Pork—Sales of round lots at 19 cases, common at 8 ₱ cent., 3/4 ₱ lb; re-

INSURANCE.

MONONGAHELA INSURANCE CO., OF PITTSBURGH.
INCORPORATED 1854.
CASH CAPITAL.....$175,000.
Insures against Fire and Marine Losses.
Office—No. 6 CORNER WOOD STREET AND FOURTH AVENUE, Second Floor, Entrance on Fourth avenue.
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JAS. H. LOVE.....Secretary.
Capt. F. A. DOHRMAN, Genl. Agent and Surveyor
DIRECTORS:

W. A. Caldwell,	David M. Smith,
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James Bringhurst,	Geo. Shoenberger,
Samuel R. Robbins,	David McCandless,
H. H. Farmer,	Jas. H. Gilmore,
	James McCandless.

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY, OF PITTSBURGH.
Office corner Market and Water streets, second floor
WM. A. SHEPARD.....Secretary.
Insures Steamboats and Cargoes. Risks against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Sea.
Insures against loss or damage by fire.
DIRECTORS:

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PEOPLES' INSURANCE COMPANY, OF PITTSBURGH.
Office, N. E. corner Wood and Fifth sts., second floor.
Insures against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE on Dwellings, Stores and other Buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise.
Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS:

Wm. Phillips,	Samuel P. Shriver
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WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY, OF PITTSBURGH.
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Office, No. 92 WATER STREET, Sprang's Assistant & Co's Warehouse, up stairs, Pittsburgh.
Insures against Fire and Inland Risks on Merchandise, Steamboats and all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks. A home institution managed by Directors who are well known in the community, and who are determined by a prudent and liberal policy to maintain the character which they have assumed, as offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.
DIRECTORS:

Alex. Simick,	Reuben Miller, Jr.,
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Alexander Speer,	David M. Long,
Wm. Robinson,	John R. McKee,
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Wm. Phillips,	Joseph Kirkpatrick,
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T. C. FULTON,

(Successor to Fulton & Hopper,)
No. 45 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
MANUFACTURER OF

Furniture and Chairs,

Rosewood, Walnut, Mahogany and Oak.
Full Sets of Drawing Room, Library, Parlor, Chamber and Dining Room FURNITURE, on hand and made to order.
Sole Proprietor of SMITH'S SPRING BED BOTTOM for the State of Pennsylvania.
P. S. Particular attention to packing Goods and giving our Prices, which are at all times, as reasonable as any other Manufacturers.

206 LACOCK STREET, ALLEGHENY,
JOHN STULEN, Jr.,
PLAIN, ORNAMENTAL AND FRESCO PAINTER
Church, Parlors and Public Halls Decorated in every style of the art.
Interior House Painting tastefully executed.

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No. 42 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Plans and specifications prepared with care FOR ALL KINDS OF BUILDINGS

AMERICAN AND SCOTCH
PIG IRON AND OLD RAILS,
For sale by HITCHCOCK, McCREERY & CO.
We pay particular attention to RAIL MILL IRONS. Orders solicited.

PLANTS, PLANTS.
CHOICE
Roses, Verbenas, Geraniums, Fuchsias, Dahlias, &c., &c.
A large stock for sale at the Old Original Greenhouse.
JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH,
112 Smithfield street.

FEATHERS,
ALL GRADES,
F. G. CRAIGHEAD,
211 LIBERTY STREET.

MORRIS & RUTAN,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SPRINGS,
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
No. 85 FIRST AVENUE.
WS

MONONGAHELA INCLINED PLANE.
NOTICE.
The Plane will be opened for Passengers and Freight business EVERY MORNING, at 5 o'clock, and will close at 11 P. M., connecting with the last car from Pittsburgh on the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railway.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Ironton, O.
Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
IRONTON, O., June 28, 1870.
Boats passed down to-day: Fleetwood at 7:30 P. M. Up: Ohio No. 4 at 2:30 P. M. River falling; clear; thermometer 91° in the shade. H.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Hoagland	Pittsburgh.
Allentown	Phillips	Geneva.
Emma Logan	Caldwell	Wheeling.

Departed.

E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Hoagland	Pittsburgh.
Allentown	Phillips	Geneva.
Bella	Smith	Geneva.
Julia No. 2	Small	Zanesville.

MONONGAHELA—Two feet and about stationary.

The marks last evening indicated two feet and about on a stand. The only departure yesterday was the Julia No. 2 for Zanesville; it is somewhat uncertain when there will be another.

THE boats on the slackwater continue to make their trips regularly.

A BARGE of coal was sunk Wednesday night last in the Tennessee river, near Chattanooga, by the rapid of the river.

We are indebted to our old friend, Capt. J. H. Dunlap, for St. Paul papers; report says that the rise up to that point is very popular in the Upper Mississippi trade.

THE West Wind sunk a barge by striking a log in the Wabash river, above the mouth of Little Wabash, on Monday. Two hundred and fifty bags of corn were wet. The barge was raised and sent Mount Carmel.

CAPT. H. I. LEE, the Red River boatman, formerly of St. Louis, will probably retire from the river business to open an early date. Of the several steamers he owned he has sold all but the Gladiola, which he will doubtless also sell.

THE keel of a small stern-wheel steamboat was laid in the shipyard of Messrs. Wilson, Dunlevy & Co., North Wheeling. The boat is designed for the bayou trade in the South.

CAPTAIN H. A. DOHRMAN, clerk of Captain Rees's new Red River packet, writes to a friend in Cincinnati that the boat will be finished and ready by July 10, and will be named Carrie Converse, after the wife of a New Orleans merchant.

THE United States Mail Line boats on the Ohio leave daily at 5 A. M. and 5 P. M. These boats are sidewheelers, were built especially for the trade, and are in charge of careful and attentive officers. For further information call on Capt. A. S. Carille, one of the most attentive and gentlemanly officers to be found.

THE new steamer Exchange, built under the superintendence of Captain Rhodes, is attracting a good deal of attention. We are pleased to learn that our old friend, Captain A. C. McCalum, will have command of this fine boat. The first clerk is Mr. John A. Dales, an experienced steamboat officer.

THE Louisville *Commercial* says: "Squire Wilkerson gave judgment in favor of Yarbrough & Bro. for $1,000 in the case of the Tyrone and others. This was for two barrels of whisky, shipped April 5, 1869, on bill of lading drawn by C. O. D. Squire, and the ground for collection that it was clearly the duty of the boat to return the whisky or the money.

A PACKET on the Ohio and Cincinnati *Commercial* says: Mr. J. H. Hilker has resumed his duties as the river representative of the house. He is a western lad and a steamboat man, and is extensively acquainted in marine circles. Professor Stemp, of the *Enquirer's* diarine department, goes to the northern part of the Keystone State, in a few days, to participate in the nuptials of a popular young gentleman that interesting matrimonial alliance.

HUNTINGTON.—The *Courier* says: The Tennessee is again on a big bender, and playing ducks and drakes with the farmers in the bottoms. At last accounts from Johnsonville the river was three feet above the low water point, and was still rising rapidly. The bottom lands above Johnsonville, and also Duck river bottoms, are flooded, and the damage to farmers is immense. Many promising corn fields are out of sight, under water, and entirely ruined.

COBB, STRIELING & Co., of Madison, connected with Capt. Samuel Chubb, Assistant superintendent of the Wheeling Packet Company, of St. Louis, a few days ago, to build two freight barges to be used in the transfer business. They have contracted with Strieling & Co. to build the hulls. The barges are to be 200 feet in length, and of sufficient capacity to carry 30,000 bushels of grain. They will be completed by the first of next August, and ready for business in two weeks afterward.

We find the following in the Nashville *Union and American*, of last Saturday:

"C. O. D.—Squire Wilkinson yesterday gave judgment in favor of Yarbrough & Butler for $110 95 vs. the steamer Tyrone and owners. This action was brought to recover $1,000 in April, 1869, on bill of lading marked C. O. D. The Squire rendered his decision that it was clearly the duty of the boat to return the whisky or the money.

"We don't see what a Squire, or any State officer, has to do with a suit against a steamboat, under recent decisions of superior Courts.

"The Nashville *Republican Banner* says: 'In the Nashville Bar now pending before Congress, it is provided that the Nashville Board of Commissioners of Pilotage shall have control and that the management of our marine affairs shall be centered at Evansville. Against both of these unjust arrangements the steamboatmen in this section unanimously protest. In that effort they have the most numerously signed by our leading citizens, from the Governor down, and has been forwarded to Washington. We are confident that Colonel Prosser will see to our interest in this respect. The paper also contains the following: "While the River and Harbor Appropriation bill was pending in the house, Hon. Parkhurst, of Tennessee, succeeded in securing an amendment thereto authorizing a survey by Government engineers from the mouth to the source of the Cumberland—supposed

FINE WATCHES
BAILEY & Co
12TH & CHESTNUT ST,
PHILADELPHIA.
PERFECTION TIMERS.

The reputation and experience of 40 years, warrant us in saying that our stock of Fine Timekeepers of the best European and American Makers is the largest in the country; and we guarantee that each Watch we sell, is finished with great mechanical precision, has all the late improvements, and will run regularly, well, and give satisfaction.

Inquiries promptly replied to.
Watches forwarded by Express for approval.
MWF

John Stevenson's Sons & Co
93 MARKET STREET,
THIRD DOOR FROM FIFTH, PITTSBURGH.

Respectfully inform the public that they have made large additions to their stock, and are now prepared to furnish all the latest styles in Jewelry, Silver Ware and Fancy Goods. They have constantly on hand:
Sterling Silver Table Ware,
Sterling Silver Fancy Pieces, in cases,
Gorham Manufacturing Co.'s celebrated Nickel Silver Plated Ware,
Best quality White Metal Plated Ware,
6-ld and Silver American Watches,
Fine grades of the Swiss Watch,
Fine Jewelry in all its branches,
Precious Stones,
Bronzes, Statuary, Vasiery, Bronzes, French Clocks, Fans, and Fancy Goods usual in their line.
Fine Watches, Clocks and Jewelry carefully repaired by skilful and experienced workmen.
Orders by mail promptly filled. Designs of any article sent by mail at request.

REMOVAL.
E. Edmundson & Son,
UPHOLSTERERS,
NO. 55 MARKET STREET.

LACE CURTAINS.
DEEP FRINGE DAMASK and SATIN CURTAINS.
LAMBRequins of Latest French Designs.
WINDOW SHADES and CORNICES.
SPRING MATTRESSES and MATTRESSES of all kinds for sale cheap. Also, a large stock of fine Spring bed, we invite them to call and see our Upholstered Hinge Folding Spring Bed, which folds up to close Bed-head.
Manufacturers JONES' PATENT SLAT SPRING BOTTOM, BOLSTERS and PILLOWS, COMPOSITION, BLANK BOOKS and PETTY GOODS. CARPETS and DRAPERIES, cut and made to order.
E. EDMUNDSON & SON,
55 MARKET STREET.

ROOFING.
PLASTIC, GRAVEL,
FELT AND CEMENT,
Applied on Short Notice.
ROOFING MATERIALS and COAL TAR for sale, with directions for use.
Country Orders for Roofing filled promptly.
WM. B. LUPTON & CO.,
Fnw 354 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH.

GRAND EXCURSIONS
FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.
FARE REDUCED.
Connecting (after July 4th), at DULUTH, with Railroad for the PACIFIC, and all points NORTH-WEST. One of the following Splendid First-class Steamers—KEWEENAW, METEOR, LIGHT, ST. PAUL, MICHIGAN, or DULUTH, leave Cleveland, Ohio, at 8 o'clock p. m., June 6, 10, 13, 17, 20, 24, 28, July 1, 5, 8, 9, 12, 15, 19, 22, 25, 26, 29; August 1, 5, 8, 9, 12, 15, 19, 22, 25, 26, 29; September 2, 5, 8, 9, 12, 15, 19, 22, 25, 26, Leaving Detroit, Michigan, the following day at 11 p. m. Rooms secured and all information obtained by applying to HANNA & CO., Cleveland; EBER WARD, or T. WHITING, Detroit. ws

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, SS:
In the Court of Common Pleas, at No. 151, September T. 1870.
Accounts of WM. B. NEGLEY, Administrator of WM. MORRISON, deceased, who was Trustee of Hamlin, Koegler & Co. and Morrison, Koegler & Co., and Agent of H. H. NEGLEY, Trustee of same firms, filed June 18, 1870, in the office of the Prothonotary of said Court, notice is hereby given that said Accounts have been exhibited and filed, and that the same will be allowed by the Court on the 29 DAY OF JULY NEXT, unless cause be shown why the same should not be.
Attest: JACOB H. WALTER,
Prothonotary.

Specie Payment Resumed at Last,
From and after this date the firm of
H. S. OVERHOLT & CO.,
Of West Overton, Westmoreland county, engaged General Merchandising will pay to their patrons, who buy their Goods for SILVER IN CHANGE FOR CURRENCY PAYMENTS.
The public is respectfully invited to call and examine their unrivaled assortment and general variety of Stock, which we venture to say cannot be excelled in any market either for superiority, Quality or in Lowness of Price. A visit to their establishment will satisfy the most incredulous of the truth of our assertion.

C. BARNES,
Sealer of Weights and Measures,
OFFICE, No. 5 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.

RIVER PACKETS.

BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA.

THE FLEET STEAMER
BELLE,
J. P. SMITH.....Commander.
J. W. SCOTT.....Clerk.

Independent Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva Packet.
LEAVES DAILY, AT 5 P. M.
Will carry Freight and Passengers to all points on the Monongahela river.
For Freight or Passage apply on Board, or at Wharfboat, foot of Grant street.
WM. McKELROY & CO., Agents.

U. S. MAIL LINE.
PITTSBURGH, BROWNSVILLE

The Daily Commercial.

FROM BEAVER.

Beaver Female Seminary and Institute—Present Prosperity—Prof. S. F. Taylor—Annual Sermon, by Rev. W. H. Locke—Examinations, Addresses, Grand Concert, Visitors, Hospitalities, &c., &c.

BEAVER, PA., Tuesday, June 28, 1870.

Beaver Seminary and Institute, whose commencement exercises are always an event in this community, bringing hither scores of visitors, has just closed one of the most successful years of all its history. With a steadily increasing patronage during the last decade, President Taylor comes to this fifteenth commencement, encouraged by the assurance of a large and successful future.

The grounds and property of Beaver seem intimately associated with the growth and prosperity of this excellent institution. But it is not only at home that the persevering efforts of Prof. Taylor to build up a first class ladies' school are appreciated. The general public knows full well when its best interests are subserved; and the public sooner or later rewards with a generous hand its self-devoted and laborious servants. No more choice or agreeable spot could be found for the location of such a school than this quiet and beautiful town of Beaver, and no more competent person than the present worthy President could be put at the head of such an establishment.

The commencement exercises began with the annual sermon, on last Sabbath evening. The sermon was preached by Rev. W. H. Locke, in the Presbyterian Church. On the Sabbath before, at the dedication of the new Methodist Episcopal Church, the Presbyterian congregation suspended their worship and united with the Methodists. It truly shows the spirit of Christian charity that prevails in this community, to mention that on this interesting occasion the two congregations again worshiped together, but this time in the Presbyterian Church. If our space would admit of such, a notice of the sermon deserves to be copied entire. But as members of the Christian Church are already acquainted with Mr. Locke, as a preacher, it is enough to say that taking for the basis of his discourse the parable of the Talents, he drew a finished production—clear in its statement, beautiful in its illustrations, convincing in its arguments, and forcible and impressive in the style of its delivery. The reverend gentleman stands always upon his manuscript, in the pulpit—a habit at which some of his friends sometime complain. But with his entire familiarity with the subject of which he speaks, and his excellence as a reader, it must certainly be a prejudice rather than reason that objects. It may not be out of place in this connection to say that Mr. Locke's name appeared in the catalogue for the first time, last fall, as Professor of English Literature.

This morning at nine o'clock the examinations of thirteen young ladies in the primary class. A class of nine young ladies and three or four visitors were present. The young lady teacher, Miss McKay, in Dodge's Intellectual Arithmetic. Then came a large class of fourteen pupils in geography, taught by Miss McDowell—evincing great care on the part of the teacher and thorough study on the part of the class. The next class was in English Grammar, in charge of Professor Taylor. Here the thoroughness of the course in English Grammar, numbering fifteen or sixteen graduates, is manifested. Not only are their scholars, but tongue pulled out of his mouth, a few gags, his body trembled all over like a shock of corn—but it didn't work.

While his humor was on its way to the committee, the George's also, the Chaplain's calling certificates searching death in both instances to heart disease.

A Peculiar English Idea.

A London Journal publishes the following remarks: "We are glad to hear that Her Majesty's Government intend to send an English officer with his compliments to attend the official record of the Abyssinian campaign to the still rent crowned heads of Europe. This is an eminent idea, and does credit to the War Office. One of the most striking facts of the Abyssinian war was that it restored our military character in Europe and America, and probably had much to do *with improving the tone of American feeling toward this country*; and, moreover, that the Imperial Continental powers sent special commissioners to study our operations in Abyssinia, it is a simple matter to them, as we have already done for ourselves, to present them, with the greatest formality possible, a copy of this splendid record of a splendid achievement."

THE Chicago *Post* is strongly advocating minority representation as embodied in the new Constitution which Illinois will be called upon to dispose of at the polls on Saturday. It says: The journals of all parts of the United States, and even those of England, Canada, and Germany, are discussing the proposition in the most unprejudiced, and we believe, favorable of our citizens being intelligent enough to comprehend and adopt it. Our Republican form of government will be greatly benefited by and partially a mockery, until we see the necessity of such a law. Minorities, as in England, with the 100 the men may vote, but shall never elect the man they vote for, is a practical sarcasm, while in Switzerland the three-fourths majority because they happen to be in the minority, is an abomination of their rights, and a robbery only equaled by Spanish despotism. Is it fair or just that 50,00 Republicans shall be utterly disfranchised in New York city, and 50,000 Democrats in Massachusetts?

THE officers of the Asiatic Squadron have taken steps to rear a monument to the gallant men who went down with the Oneida. At a meeting, held on the store ship Idaho, May 30, they passed appropriate resolutions. The *Japan Herald* calls attention to the meeting and its objects in an editorial article, and say that as sufficient sum would have been subscribed by the officers and men of the fleet to defray the expenses of the construction of the monument, many more would contribute. The monument will be erected on the spot where now lie buried the bodies of the unfortunate men who perished with the ship. A purely mammoth in proportions—a perfect Gambrinus—weighing fully two hundred and fifty pounds, a large crowd of professional and amateur drinkists were on hand when the match commenced, and the bets were freely taken in favor of the brewer—the German element predominating. The first trial test of their beautiful mixture, the "Bourbon Whisky" were disposed of, each man drinking the same as his opponent, and at the same time. The whisky was pronounced unanimously, apparently, for they laughed and talked most freely, and showed no outward evidence of having cultivated a crop of fur on their tongues; still they drank about once every five minutes, and kept it moving all over. They changed their tipple to claret, as a tonic, and here the Frenchman seemed to be more at home. It did not suit the Germans, however, and it was soon changed to sherry, after three hours of hard drinking down by each. The sherry was only palatable while two bottles lasted—one each.

The first to give in was a somewhat peculiarly glassy glaze seemingly in those upon whom the effects of liquor have gained ascendancy, but while the subject of which he speaks, until his exuberance as a reader, it must certainly be prejudice rather than reason that objects. It may not be out of place in this connection to say that Mr. Locke's name appeared in the catalogue for the first time, last fall, as Professor of English Literature.

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CITY MATTERS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Dividend Notice—Little Saw Mill Run Railroad Co.
Druggist Wanted—Geo. A. Kelly.
Boots for Boys—Hamilton & Gilliland.
Teas, Teas—T. C. Jenkins & Bro.
City View Lots for Sale—A. McIlwaine, Auct.
Pure Teas and Coffee—E. B. Freeman.
Just For You—Miss McDowell's Juvenile Lecture—Central Presbyterian Church.
New Opera House—Bryant's Minstrels, commencing Monday, July 4.
Miss Nannie Hague—Elocutionist.
Business Change—E. Negraw & Co.
Meeting—Independent Republican Executive Committee.
Summer Dress Goods—White, Orr & Co.
Primary Meetings—Independent Republican, Saturday, July 2.
Excursion Tickets—Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Co.
Foreman Wanted—W. H.
Dividend—Pittsburgh and Thom's Run Oil Co.
Wanted—Cutters—Fleming Co.
Cabs—Marvin's Baker, 3.
Floral Oil—Chas. Abel.
Old Silk Hats Made New—Troupe.
Yeast Cakes—Cahill & Co's Dept.
Cream Ale—Pier, Donnels & Co.
Merchandise Broker—Jos. M. Hunter.
Vegetable Oils—Chas. Abel.
Cream Ale—Pier, Donnels & Co.
Merchandise Broker—Jos. M. Hunter.
Silk Hats Altered—65 Fifth avenue.
Ice Cream—Youngson's
Paper Sacks—Godfrey & Clark.
Pine City Cottage—Mrs. Reuter & Co.
Tuscarora Academy—Begins September 7.
Cod Liver Oil—Harris & Ewing.
Field Croquet—David Book Store.
Proposals—Wm. J. Baer.
Proposals—Borough of Birmingham.
Masonic Deposit Savings Bank—131 Smithfield st.
Pearl Buttons—J. H. Haslage & Co.
Patent Swing Crib—Lemon & Weise.
Notice—Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Co.
Flour—D. Wallace.
Bolting and Rope for Sale—Hartley, McKee & Co.
Remember—Croft & Phillips.
Real Estate Agents—Croft & Phillips.
The Pittsburgh Real Estate Register.
Real Estate Agents—Croft & Phillips.
Removed—Croft & Phillips.
Removal—Croft & Phillips.
Property Bought and Sold—Croft & Phillips.
Removal—Croft & Phillips.
Pittsburgh Real Estate Register—Croft & Phillips.
Removal—Croft & Phillips.
Real Estate Agents & Brokers—Croft & Phillips.
The Pittsburgh Real Estate Register.
Country Residence for Sale—H. C. Johnson.
Real Estate Sales and Exchange—Croft & Phillips.
Removal—Croft & Phillips.
The Pittsburgh Real Estate Register.
Wanted—Croft & Phillips.
$1600 Of to Loan—Croft & Phillips.
Pittsburgh Real Estate Register—Croft & Phillips.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of misdirection. Parties writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

	Cents.
Clapp, M. S., Harrisburgh, Pa.	3
Kastenbine, Andy, West Middlesex, Pa.	3
Guerard Beall, Mill Run, Pa.	3

CITY VIEW LOTS—At public sale. See advertisement.

THE ALARM LAST NIGHT.—The alarm of fire at 10:45 last night, was caused by the burning of a chimney in the vicinity of Second avenue and Try street.

BLANK CHECKS.—The neatest of blank checks may be obtained at the store of Messrs. J. R. Weldin & Co., bookseller, stationers, printers and binders, 101 Wood street.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—The house of Mr. Clinton Batt, in Bloomfield, was rendered last evening to have been struck by lightning during the storm yesterday afternoon.

WE would direct the attention of our wholesale merchants, manufacturers and bankers to the article in another column from the Mercantile Agency, R. G. Dun & Co.

FOURTH OF JULY.—The Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company will issue excursion tickets to all points on the road (where the fare does not exceed one dollar over) on the 4th of July, good until July 6th.

VERY DESIRABLE LOTS—At public sale. See advertisement of sale for July 1.

ON A TOUR.—It will doubtless interest the numerous friends of the venerable Dr. Page to learn that he has been left in charge of Emanuel Church during the absence of the Rector, Rev. Dr. Kargher, who is going abroad for a few months.

THIRTY DAYS.—Samuel Mercer was before Deputy Mayor Irwin, yesterday morning, on a charge of gross disorderly conduct. He was committed to the work-house for a period of thirty days, in default of seventy-five dollars and costs.

THE SHARPSBURG BRIDGE AND THE CITIZENS' OIL REFINERY.

In February last, a bill in equity was filed by the Sharpsburg Bridge Company against the Citizens' Oil Refining Company, to restrain them from constructing their refinery within 300 feet of the bridge as to endanger it in case of fire. A preliminary injunction was granted by Judge Hampton, and the Citizens' Oil Refining Company had given notice of their intention to appeal to the Supreme Court, and the case was still pending. It was generally agreed that the bridge did not belong to the first from the refinery works, and there is considerable diversity of opinion as to whether the bridge caught from either of the buildings. The burning of the roof of the bridge was observed to be burning before the flames reached the bridge, the fire giving rise to the impression that the bridge was also struck by lightning.

THE CONFLAGRATION.

Shortly after two o'clock there loomed up around the horizon black threatening clouds and the rumbling thunder told of the terrific storm. That was its accompaniments the wind became almost a tornado; vivid flashes of lightning and terrible peals of thunder followed, and the awful work of devastation commenced.

THE CONFLAGRATION.

About half-past two o'clock the lightning struck simultaneously two oil depot tanks belonging to the Eclipse Works, and one belonging to the Citizens' Works. The burning oil from these set fire to the adjoining premises, and flowed rapidly down to the bridge, setting fire to all buildings that came in its way, and soon the bridge was enveloped in flames. It was not an instant and a pall as black as midnight settled over the entire vicinity and men were fleeing from the terrible scene with scarcely being able to see their way. In addition to the burning of the office where Mr. H. R. Foster, the book keeper of the Eclipse Works, was sitting, and only a few charred remains, was all that fell his sad fate.

A man named Valentine Holly jumped from the second story of the Eclipse Workssaid was bruised; he was followed by a man named Patrick Welch, and he proceeded to assist the family of Dr. Tweddle to escape. A cooper whose name is Negley Dunn, was seriously injured in jumping from the second story, and had to be taken to a hospital.

In a few minutes the entire bridge was one indescribably and awfully grand. The spectators were struck upon the hillside above the bridge could obtain a complete view of the dreadful conflagration. About fifteen acres of burning tanks, dwellings and buildings lay in front of him. Fire, black smoke, dense rolling up immense columns of dense smoke, and a very few minutes the entire mass of inexpressible and it anxious to follow the pipelines of smoke in their upward course. Five large oil tanks were burning, and the burning points where oil tanks were burning, and the dwelling house of Dr. Tweddle, and the buildings of the Eclipse refinery filled to the intervening space with lurid flames. Beyond this, nearly all the buildings, which span the Sharpsburg bridge was to be seen, clearly defined, and blazing and cracking about it. Soon

The bridge was a mass of flame, and the fall of the bridge, with a terrific crash, into the midst of the fire, as there is a very steep grade here. Had it reached its usual burning place, it would have been impossible for the passengers for a number of them would have been hemmed in on all sides by the flames. The escape would have been next to impossible.

Just above the place where the tank belonging to the Citizens' Oil Refining Company the company had 50,000 worth of empty barrels, and a large number of barrels filled with oil. One tank holding 7,000 barrels of crude oil was untouched at last accounts. There was not a very large amount of insurance on the burned tanks reported.

The fire was both locked at through the dense columns of smoke lost all of its power, to dazzle, and could be observed with the naked eye for a distance of fifty miles. Immediately after this particular branch forms quite a prominent feature in the business of the Fort Pitt Boiler Works.

The gentlemen comprising the firm, Messrs. H. Wilcox and Jas. Snyder, have been long and favorably known to the business world that they require no introduction at our hands. They are both practical mechanics, and have given their attention to the business in which they are engaged for a long time. In addition to the Boiler Works they are also engaged in the manufacture of steam boilers of every description, and have a large quantity of sheet iron work. The firm operates on the principle of beholding its employes a thoroughly skilled workmen, and with the use of the very best material obtainable, supported with experienced personally folding. Sixty experienced workmen in the different branches of the business are employed, and the amount of working up annually some two hundred and fifty tons of iron into boiler iron, one hundred and fifty tons of sheet iron into all sizes and kinds of rivets and one hundred tons of tank iron. It is only necessary, therefore, that to those manufactured by Messrs. Carroll & Snyder, are prevailed for excellence of workmanship, and for durability. Their facilities for manufacturing are more extensive than was at first supposed, the extensive railway by those acquainted with the locality, whose business calls him many friends. In any event, these passengers would have been hemmed in on all sides by the flames, and an awful loss of life would have been the result.

The introduction of homogeneous steel plates for the manufacture of steam boilers is also attended with the greatest success. The firm of which we are writing are at present extensively engaged in boilers constructed upon this method, for different parts of the country. Among the numerous orders on the firm's books we notice one engaged in filling, we may mention four batteries of boilers for the Carnegie Iron Company, of Pittsburgh, and six large boilers, of the celebrated U. S. brand of iron, for the Pittsburgh Petroleum Refining Company's tank-boiler.

The firm is also engaged in the manufacture of all kinds of tanks, and are being turned out constantly, and shipped to all the various parts of the country. Among the orders on hand we notice one for a large number of stills, which are being turned out by the Messrs. Klages, First ward, who entered some few days since, and that some silver money. Early, a short time ago, a number of stills were seen. Chief Clark obtained a clue to the robbery, and arrested the guilty parties, in company with officer Wier, in recovering all the property stolen from Mr. Klages. The firm are also engaged in filling orders for Messrs. Carroll & Snyder. The Messrs. Carroll & Snyder, of Pittsburgh, are entrusting orders to this worthy, reliable and enterprising firm.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. Charles Fritz, indicted for felonious assault and battery, on oath of Patrick Welsh, was concluded, but no verdict had been rendered at adjournment.

Commonwealth vs. Charles Walls; indictment, forgery, on oath of N. P. Duffy. Tiedefendant was one of three men who secured a number of alleged fraudulent indorsements, and ran off with the proceeds. Two of the three were arrested by a policeman, in the absence of the conductor, in payment of a pair of horses and buggy. The jury found a verdict of not guilty, as the forgery could not be made out.

Commonwealth vs. Samuel Mercer; indictment, aggravated assault and battery, on oath of Nelson C. Phillips. The parties had a disagreement on Wednesday last. The defendant was alleged that the defendant struck the prosecutor with a hammer and broke several of his front teeth.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. Nicholson Kerr and Carrie Jones, charged with the murder of Patrick Collins, will be taken up to-day.

Common Pleas—Judge Sterrett.

The case of McGreggor and wife vs. Sibley and Stocks, which has been on trial for several days, was given to the jury at 4 o'clock last night and arguments were concerned. Judge Sterrett, however, declined to charge the jury until to-morrow.

Thomas Smith vs. Henry H. Collins. *Sci. fa.* on a mortgage. Jury out.

The following is a trial list for to-day:

340 Campbell vs. Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad Co.
261 (O. I.) Reed vs. Clark.
36 Livingston & Bro. vs. Cist.
358 Mc. Vey, Sr., vs. Haigh et al.
351 Kennedy vs. Allegheny National Bank.
353 Com. for use vs. Jaggers.
354 Com. for use vs. Barger.
355 Com. for use vs. Giser.
356 Diller vs. Evans.
23 McClelland vs. Day et al.
359 Anton, Zeigler, Sauer & Co. vs. Harr.

INJUNCTION CASE.

At three o'clock, Judge Sterrett heard the motion for a preliminary injunction in the case of Barr, Bailey, Ralston & Co. vs. Burgesses of Sharpsburg, against the Borough Council and Messrs. McGilvery and Gardner, contractors, for the grading and paving of Main street, on the ground that the lines, as now established by the grade, are too steep for the borough plan. The case was partially heard a few days ago, at which time we gave a full report of the controversy. The hearing came up on the bill, answer and affidavits. J. H. Hampton and W. A. Duncan appeared for the complainants, and Jacob H. Miller and Robert Woods, Esqrs., for the defendants.

Secure Your Valuables.

A depositary for the safe keeping of valuables was a want long felt and acknowledged in this city up to the time of the completion of the Safe Deposit Company's building, with its fire and burglar-proof vaults, at No. 83 Fourth avenue. In the construction of that building we have the advantage of the great *desiderata* mentioned, and it is now the duty of the public to award the institution a liberal patronage, which it so righteously merits for the interest it manifested in the erection of a building of such magnificent proportions. Safe keeping of valuables, and the renting of safes in its vaults, are the principal features of this company's business, but in addition to these it has other departments, which will be found of great convenience to the public. Among these is a Savings Department, in which deposits are received in sums of one dollar and upwards, and interest allowed at the rate of six per cent. per annum. Another department is that of Trust Estates, Executorships, Guardianships, &c., which will be conducted by the officers of the company, who are well known as men of integrity and business capacity. Another department is that of Real Estate Agency, which will be conducted by Mr. Wm. Wilson, who is well known as a gentleman of long experience in the real estate business, and who will be found prepared to attend to the sale, purchase or rental of property entrusted to his care. Another department is that of Insurance, which will be conducted by Mr. Wm. Wilson, who is well known as a gentleman of long experience in the real estate business, and who will be found prepared to attend to the sale, purchase or rental of property entrusted to his care. Another department is that of Insurance, which will be conducted by Mr. Wm. Wilson, who is well known as a gentleman of long experience in the real estate business, and who will be found prepared to attend to the sale, purchase or rental of property entrusted to his care.

THE TOWN FROM THE SHARPSBURG SIDE

Mr. Geo. Albree, who was on a trip to Clarendon, Pa., was the first to discover the fire from all points of the compass. Heavy continued rolling and crashing thunder, with sharp chain lightning, all around. It began to rain, and soon came in torrents. In the meantime we had left the cars and were at the Sharpsburg station. The up train reported Sharpsburg bridge on fire. Never side of Forest's ore could be seen, with a line stretching from seven trees twisted off—one to three feet from the ground. Six fell one way and one the other, stretched, and limbs cut off, as we presume by the lightning. Following this excitement, the black clouds seemingly broke over the location. Soon the flames from the Citizens' Oil Refinery were seen, then the explosion of one thousand gallon tank of oil farther back caught on fire, and rafts of fire were floating down the river. Soon the explosions of tanks, one after the whole length, breadth, and height, settled into a mass of burning and flaming coal, with just the bridge to be seen. Fifty-five tanks, containing 1,100 barrels each, were on fire. The first Pittsburgh span fell in a short time. The second fell, and the third, and last, followed. The train could not pass, on account of the heat, and stopped. Finally, the fourth span fell.

It was one of the most grand, awful, yet pitiful sights ever witnessed. The entire length of bridge was marked by bright, burning embers; below an oil refinery was in a blaze; Messrs. Forsythe's works were on fire; and the city, and one more below that, were just bursting out.

ANOTHER ALARM

Was sounded at a quarter to two o'clock this morning, but the lateness of the hour prevented the obtaining of particulars.

OUR MANUFACTORIES.

Fort Pitt Steam Boiler Works—The Extensive Shops of Messrs. Carroll & Snyder—Production, &c.

Among all the various manufactories which have made our city famous, there is none more deserving of mention than the Fort Pitt Steam Boiler Works, of which Messrs. Carroll & Snyder are the proprietors. These extensive works were established in 1861, and have been in constant and successful operation since that year, a period of twenty-seven years. They were founded on Liberty and Smithfield streets, where they remained for a number of years, but finding the premises too confined for the business, they removed to their present location, on Liberty and Grant streets, where they have ample room for the transaction of their business, and where they have erected extensive and commodious buildings, which are admirably adapted to the purposes for which they are used. The buildings are of brick, and taken altogether, the works are perhaps the most extensive in the city, and certainly possess greater facilities for turning out steam boilers, stills and tanks than any similar establishment in the country